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भारत का राजपत्र

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No. 28]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, July 12, 1986/Asadha 21, 1998

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या वाली जाती है कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a
separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांबिधिक आवेदन और अधिसूचनाएँ
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (Other than
the Ministry of Defence).

विधि और स्वायत्त मंत्रालय

(विधि कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 जुलाई, 1986

सूचना

का. प्रा. 2476.—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के भनुसरण में
संस्थ प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री श्याम चिह्नानी लाल
नियम, एडवेकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के
प्रधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उस जयपुर व्यवसाय
करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए।

2. उक्त व्यक्ति की सोटी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार
का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के सौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप
में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5 (5)/86-न्या.]

आर. एन. पोद्दार, संस्थ प्राधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi the 1st July, 1986

NOTICE

S.O. 2476.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956.

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that application has been made to the said Authority, under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Shyam Behari Lal Nigam Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Jaipur.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. F. 5(51)/86-Judl.]
R. N. PODDAR, Competent Authority

कार्मिक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा वेशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

आवेदन

नई दिल्ली, 25 जून, 1986

का. प्रा. 2477 —केन्द्रीय सरकार, दिल्ली विशेष पुनिम स्थापन
प्रविनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा
5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, महा-
राष्ट्र राज्य की सहमति से भारतीय बंड संकिता, 1860 (1860 का 45) की धारा 302 के अधीन देवनीय अपराधों के और उक्त अपराध
के संबंध में या उससे संबंधित प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और बहुवंशों के तथा
लारीज 9 मई, 1986 को एथानी और स्वामी जान उक्त काल्या
एथानी भी मृत्यु के बारे में पुनिम याता कोनाव, मुन्हई में रजिस्ट्रीकृत
मामला अपराध सं. 399/86 तारीख 9 मई, 1986 के संबंध में
वैसे ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत वैसे ही संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए
किसी भव्य अपराध के अव्यवेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुनिम स्थापन

के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और प्रधिकारिता का विस्तारण मांगी महाराष्ट्र राज्य पर करती है।

[संख्या 228/17/86-ए. बी. श. (II)]
एम. एस. प्रशाद, अपर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRJEVANCES & PENSION

(Department of Personnel and Training)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th June, 1986

S.O. 2477.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 read with section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946). The Central Government, with the consent of the State of Maharashtra, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Maharashtra for the investigation of offences punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (43 of 1860) and attempts, abettments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the said offence and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts in regard to the case crime No. 399/86 dated the 9th May, 1986 registered at Police Station Colaba, Bombay about the death of Anthony Veera Swamy Johna @ Kalya Anthony on 9th May, 1986.

[No. 228/17/86-AVD. II]

M. S. PRASHAD, Under Secy.

वित्त भंग्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 जूलाई, 1986

भाष्यकर

का. भा. 2478—भाष्यकर प्रधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 194क की उपधारा 3 के खंड (iii) के उपखंड (b) के प्रत्युत्तर में विनाक 19 प्रत्रै, 1984 की प्रधिसूचना सं. का. भा. 1456 (फा. सं. 275/2/84-भा. क. (ब)) द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार दे उक्त खंड के प्रयोजनार्थ मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड, गुडगांव (हरियाणा) को प्रधिसूचित किया था।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त प्रधिसूचना को रद्द करती है और उक्त उप खंड के प्रयोजनार्थ मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड, गुडगांव (हरियाणा) को प्रधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. 6783/फा. सं. 275/72/85-भा. क. (ब)]

वा. नागराजन, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 1st July, 1986

INCOME-TAX

S.O. 2478.—Vide Notification No. S.O. 1456 [F. No. 275/2/84-IT (B)] dated 19th April, 1984 in pursuance of sub-clause (f) of Clause (iii) of Sub-section (3) of Section 194A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government notified Maruti Udyog Limited, Gurgaon (Haryana) for the purpose of the said clause.

2. The Central Government hereby rescinds that notification and de-notifies Maruti Udyog Limited, Gurgaon (Haryana) for the purpose of said sub-clause.

[No. 6783/F. No. 275/72/85-IT(B)]

B. NAGARAJAN, Dy. Secy.

भाष्यकर

नई दिल्ली, 1 जूलाई, 1986

का. भा. 2479.—भारत सरकार के अपर सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण प्रधिनियम 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन विशेष रूप से संशोधन किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के प्रधीन भादेश का. सं. 673/10/86-सी. श.-VIII तारीख 7-2-86 यह नियेश देते हुए जारी किया था कि श्री गणेश नारायण जातिया, 81, जातिया सदन, बोर्ली सी फेस, बोर्ली, बम्बई को केन्द्रीय कारागार, बम्बई में निरुद्ध किया जाए और भ्रमिकारा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे ऐसा कोई भी कार्य करने से रोका जा सके जो विदेशी मुद्रा की प्रभित्वादि के लिए हानिकारक हो।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त भादेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके।

3. इतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (b) द्वारा प्रवत्त व्यक्ति को विशेष रूप से साधारण के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, बम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा. 673/10/86-सी. श.-VIII]

New Delhi, the 1st July, 1986

ORDER

S.O. 2479.—Whereas the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 6/3/10/86-Cus. VIII dated 7-2-76 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Ganesh Narayan Jatiya, 81, Jatiya Sadan Worli Sea Face, Worli, Bombay be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from acting any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/10/86-Cus. VIII]

अनियंत्रित

का. भा. 2480—भारत सरकार के अपर सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण प्रधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन विशेष रूप से संशोधन किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के प्रधीन भादेश का. सं. 673/179/85-सी. श.-1 VIII तारीख 31-12-85 यह नियेश देते हुए जारी किया था कि श्री एम. के. एस. किशोर मोहिटीन, सुपुत्र स्वर्गीय एम. के. साहूल हसीद, प्रथम तल, सं. 34, ग्लॉबर थोप्प, स्ट्रीट, विची (तमिल नाडु) की केन्द्रीय जेल, मद्रास में निरुद्ध कर लिया जाय और भ्रमिकारा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे ऐसा कोई भी कार्य करने से रोका जा सके जो विदेशी मुद्रा के संबंधित में हानिकारक हो।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त भादेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके ; और

Government, to exercise the powers of Tax Recovery Officer(s) under the said Act in place of the Tax Recovery Officers mentioned below in column 3 in supersession of the Notification(s) mentioned below in column 4 :—

S. No.	Name of the person to be authorised to exercise powers of Tax Recovery Officer(s)	Name of Tax Recovery Officer(s) in place of whom the persons mentioned in Col. 2 are to be authorised.	Old Notification No. and date to be superseded
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Cell George	Sh. A. Radhakrishnan	No. 6184/F. No. 398/8/85-IT (B) dt. 10-4-85
2.	Shri A.A. Seshan	Sh. M.C. Balasubramanian	—do—

2. This Notification shall come into force with immediate effect and insofar as persons mentioned in column 2 from the date(s) they take over charge(s) as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 6699/F. No. 398/8/86-IT (B)]
B. E. ALEXANDER, Under Secy.

(प्राधिक कार्य विभाग)

मई विल्ली, 20 जून, 1986

का. आ. 2484 :—सरकारी स्थान (प्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदबली) प्रधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और वित्त मंत्रालय के बैंक नोट प्रेस की दिनांक 5 मई, 1977 की प्रधिष्ठानता संख्या बी.एन.पी./एम/7/75 का प्रधिकरण करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास के मुख्य लेखा और प्राणान्तिक अधिकारी को उपर्युक्त प्रधिनियम की क्रियान्वित करने के प्रयोगन से सम्बद्ध अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, जो महाप्रबन्धक, बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास (मध्य प्रदेश) के नियंत्रणालाई सरकारी स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में उपर्युक्त प्रधिनियम के द्वारा या उसके अन्तर्गत सम्बद्ध अधिकारी को प्रदत्त अधिकारों तथा निर्धारित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेगा।

[संख्या एफ. 2(16)/81-कॉइन]
प्रमर नाथ भाटिया, भवर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 20th June, 1986

S.O. 2484.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), and in supersession of the Bank Note Press, Ministry of Finance notification No. BNP/M/7/75, dated 5th May, 1977, the Central Government hereby appoints the Chief Accounts and Administrative Officer, Bank Note Press, Dewas to be Estate Officer for the purposes of the said Act who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on estate officer by or under the said Act in respect of the Public premises under the control of the General Manager, Bank Note Press, Dewas (M. P.).

[No. F. 2(16)/81-Coin]

A. N. BHATIA, Under Secy.

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

मई विल्ली, 24 जून, 1986

का. आ. 2485 :—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक प्रधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा श्री दामजी के, मुख्य को देवास जानापुर केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, देवास (म. प.) का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है तथा 31-3-1986 से प्रारंभ होकर 31-3-1989 की समाप्त होने वाली अवधि को उस अवधि के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जिसके दौरान की शामजी के, मुख्य प्रधान के रूप में कार्य करेंगे।

[संख्या एफ. 2-4/85-भार. आर. बी.]

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 24th June, 1986

S.O. 2485.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Damji K. Suthar, as Chairman, Dewas Shajapur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Dewas (MP) and specifies the period commencing on the 31-3-1986 and ending with the 31-3-89 as the period for which the said Shri Damji K. Suthar shall hold office as such Chairman.

[No. F. 2-4/85-RRB]

मई विल्ली, 25 जून, 1986

का. आ. 2486 :—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक प्रधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा श्री एन. एफ. चिस्ती को जामनगर ग्रामीण बैंक, जामनगर का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है तथा 10-3-86 से प्रारंभ होकर 31-3-1989 की समाप्त होने वाली अवधि को उस अवधि के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जिसके दौरान श्री एन. एफ. चिस्ती अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करेंगे।

[संख्या एफ. 2-36/85-भार. आर. बी.]

New Delhi, the 25th June, 1986

S.O. 2486.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. F. Chisti, Chairman, Jamnagar Gramin Bank, Jamnagar and specifies the period commencing on the 10-3-1986 and ending with the 31-3-1989 as the period for which the said Shri N. F. Chisti shall hold office as such Chairman.

[No. F. 2-36/85-RRB]

का. आ. 2487 :—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक प्रधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा श्री अभिमन्यु बलिराम पाटिल को औरंगाबाद-जालना ग्रामीण बैंक, औरंगाबाद का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है तथा 1-1-86 से प्रारंभ होकर 31-12-88 की समाप्त होने वाली अवधि को उस अवधि के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जिसके दौरान श्री अभिमन्यु बलिराम पाटिल अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करेंगे।

[संख्या एफ. 2-31/85-भार. आर. बी.]

S.O. 2487.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Abhimanyu Baliram Patil as the Chairman of Aurangabad-Jalna Gramin Bank, Aurangabad and specifies the period commencing on the 1-1-86 and ending with the 31-12-88 as the period for which the said Shri Abhimanyu Baliram Patil shall hold office as such Chairman.

[No. F. 2-31/85-RRB]

का. भा. 2488:—प्राविधिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा डा. आत्मानन्द सिंह को विष्यवासिनी ग्रामीण बैंक, मिर्जापुर (उ.प्र.) का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है तथा 14-4-86 से प्रारंभ होकर 30-4-89 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि का उस प्रवधि के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जिसके दोरान डा. आत्मानन्द सिंह अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करेंगे।

[संख्या एफ. 2-2/80—भार. भा.]

S.O. 2488.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. Atmanand Singh as the Chairman of Vindhya-vasini Gramin Bank, Mirzapur (UP) and specifies the period commencing on the 14-4-86 and ending with the 30-4-89 as the period for which the said Dr. Atmanand Singh shall hold office as such Chairman.

[No. F. 2-2/80-RRB]

का. भा. 2489:—प्राविधिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 11 की उपधारा 2 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री रमेश कुमार सिंह को जिनकी धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के तहत विष्यवासिनी ग्रामीण बैंक, मिर्जापुर (उ.प्र.) के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त को तीन वर्ष की पहली अवधि 31-3-86 को समाप्त हो गयी थी, 1-4-1986 से प्रारंभ होकर 13-4-1986 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए उक्त बैंक का पुनः अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एफ. 2-2/86—भार. भा.]

S.O. 2489.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby reappoints Shri Sallendra Kumar Sinha, Chairman Vindhya-vasini Gramin Bank, Mirzapur (UP) whose earlier tenure of three years appointment under sub-section (1) of Section 11 had expired on 31-3-1986 for a period commencing from 1-4-86 and ending with 13-4-1986.

[No. F. 2-2/86-RRB]

का. भा. 2490:—प्राविधिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 11 की उपधारा 2 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री डा. एम. जनि को जिनकी धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के तहत नैनीताल अल्मोड़ा, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, नैनीताल (उ.प्र.) के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त को तीन वर्ष की पहली अवधि 31-3-86 को समाप्त हो गयी है, 1-4-86 से प्रारंभ होकर 31-3-87 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए उक्त बैंक का पुनः अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एफ. 2-9/80—भार. भा.]

S.O. 2490.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby reappoints Shri D. M. Jani, as the Chairman of Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Nainital (UP) whose earlier tenure of three years appointment under sub-section (1) of section 11 had expired on 31-3-86 for a period commencing from 1-4-86 and ending with 31-3-87.

[No. F. 2-9/80-RRB]

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 1986

का. भा. 2491:—राष्ट्रीय बैंक (प्रबन्ध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1980 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (ज) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) नवी दिल्ली के

निदेशक श्री योहिन कुमार पुरकायस्य को एवंद्वारा श्री एम. एस. हसुरकर के स्थान पर राष्ट्रीय बैंक के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. एफ. 9/7/86-बी.ओ. I (2)]

च. वा. मीरचन्दनी, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 26th June, 1986

S.O. 2491.—In pursuance of sub-clause (h) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. K. Purkayastha, Director, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Bank Division), New Delhi as a Director of Andhra Bank vice Shri S. S. Hasurkar.

[No. F. 9/7/86-BO. I(2)]
C. W. MIRCHANDANI, Director

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 1986

का. भा. 2492.—राष्ट्रीय बैंक (प्रबन्ध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध), स्कीम, 1970 के अन्त 3 के उपबंध (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा नीवे की मारणी के कालम (2) में उलिखित व्यक्तियों को उनमें से प्रत्येक के मामते उसी मारणी के कालम (3) में उलिखित व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर मारणी के कालम (1) में विये गये राष्ट्रीय बैंकों के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है:—

मारणी

1	2	3
1. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ग्रामीण बैंक	श्री म.नी. बच	श्री प्रशांक चन्द्र
	संयुक्त सचिव	
	वित्त मंत्रालय	
	आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	
	(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)	
	नवी दिल्ली ।	
2. यूनाइटेड बैंक ग्रामीण बैंक	श्री म.नी. बच	ओ मन्त्रीवरमा
	संयुक्त सचिव	
	वित्त मंत्रालय	
	आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	
	(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)	
	नवी दिल्ली ।	
3. इफिल्यन ग्रोवरसोज बैंक	श्री मन्त्रीवरमा	ओ मनीष चन्द्र
	संयुक्त सचिव	
	वित्त मंत्रालय	
	आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	
	(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)	
	नवी दिल्ली ।	

[सं. एफ. 9/7/86-ओ.ओ.-I(1)]

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 26th June 1986

S.O. 2492.—In pursuance of sub-clause (h) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints the persons specified in column (2) of the Table below as Directors of the nationalised banks specified in column (1)

thereof in place of the persons specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the Table:

TABLE

1	2	3
1. Central Bank of India	Shri M.N. Buch, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Banking Division) New Delhi.	Shri Ashok Chandra
2. United Bank of India	Shri M.N. Buch, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Banking Division) New Delhi.	Shri Mantreshwar Jha.
3. Indian Overseas Bank	Shri Mantreshwar Jha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Banking Division) New Delhi.	Shri M.C. Satyawadi.

[No. F. 9/7/86-BO.I (1)]

का. पा. 2492—भारतीय ओषधीय पुनिमाण बैंक प्रधिनियम, 1984 (1984 का 62) की घारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के बाद (प) के उपरांत (ii) के अनुसर में केंद्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री मनोग चन्द्र साधारणी, व्युत्त सचिव, वित्त विभाग भार्या विभाग (बैंक ग्राम्य) नवी विली को श्री ग्राम्य चन्द्र के स्थान पर भारतीय ओषधीय पुनिमाण बैंक का निवेशक नामित करती है।

[संख्या एफ. 9/7/86-बी. पो. 1(3)]
एस. एम. हसुरकर, निवेशक

S.O. 2492.—In pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1984 (62 of 1984), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri M. C. Satyawadi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi, as Director of Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India vice Shri Ashok Chandra.

[No. F. 9/7/86-BO. I(3)]
S. S. HASURKAR, Director

नई दिल्ली, 30 जून, 1986

का. पा. 2493.—वैकारी विनियमन प्रधिनियम 1949 (1949 का 10) की घारा 56 के साथ पठित घारा 53 द्वारा प्रबल प्रक्रियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिकॉर्ड बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा चोयान करती है कि उक्त प्रधिनियम की घारा (ii) की उपधारा (i) के उपर्युक्त व्यापारिक ओपरेटर बैंक लिमिटेड, चण्डीगढ़ पर, इस विधि-सूची के सहारी राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 24 मई, 1987 तक सार्व नहीं होगी।

[संख्या 8/2/86-ए. सी.]
के. पी. पाण्डित्य,
प्रबल सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th June, 1986

S.O. 2493.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section 1 of section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to the Chandigarh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Chandigarh from the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette to 24 May 1987.

[No. 8-2/86-AC]

K.P. PANDIAN, Under Secy.

व्यापारिक संचालन

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 1986

का. पा. 2494—केंद्रीय सरकार, केंद्रीय रेशम बोड विधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की घारा 4 को उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रबल प्रक्रियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पूर्ति एवं वस्त्र मंडालय (वस्त्र विभाग) में भारत सरकार को प्रधिनियमना सं. का. पा. 517 (प) विनाक 9 जुलाई, 1985 में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संयोगन करती हैः—

(क) मद 1 तथा उससे संबंधित प्रविधि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा, भार्ता:—

“1. शो बो. के. विनिहारों, विकास आयुक्त (हथकरघा), भारत सरकार वस्त्र मंडालय, नई दिल्ली”

[का. पा. 25012/8/85 -रेशम]
रेशम चटर्जी, संयुक्त विकास आयुक्त (हथकरघा)

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

New Delhi, the 26th June, 1986

S.O. 2494.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Supply & Textiles (Department of Textiles) No. S.O. 517(E) dated 9th July, 1985:—

(a) for item 1 and the entry relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“1. Shri V. K. Agnithotri, Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Government of India, Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi.”

[F. No. 25012/8/85-Silk]

RACHAEL CHATTERJEE, Jt. Development Commissioner
(Handlooms)

व्यापारिक संचालन

(मूल नियंत्रक, आयात-नियंत्रि का कानूनीय)

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 1986

आदेश

का. पा. 2495.—प्रसंसे एवंटेक्स इंडीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज लि., बंडूड़ी को यू. के. स्ट्रिटजरल द्वारा संलग्न सूची के अनुसार स्लिटर उत्पादों के विनियोग के लिए पूजीगत माल मध्यीनसी के आयात के लिए आई सी विनियम के अनुसार अपने के अन्तर्गत 48,34,500 ड. (एस. आई सी आई से विवेदी मुद्रा विनियम अपने के अन्तर्गत 48,34,500 ड. (एस. आई सी आई से विवेदी मुद्रा विनियम 184650) के साथ-साथ आई मूल्य का एक आयात साइर्सेम सं. पी/सी जी/2097307 विनाक 7-1-1985 दिया गया था।

2. फर्म के उद्यमकार उत्पादित साइर्सेम को अनुविधि द्वारा शुल्क प्रवालय प्रति को जारी करते के लिए इस आडार पर आवैदन किया है कि

लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रति किसी भी सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत कराए जिन और बिलुप्त भी उपयोग में लाए जिन थोर गई हैं।

3. घपने तक के समयमें लाइसेंसधारी ने आयात-नियंत्रित प्रक्रिया पुस्तक, 1985-86 के अध्ययन-2 के पैरा 86 में यथा प्रवर्णित के अनुमार एक शार्प-यन्त्र वालिन किया है। तरनुमार, मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि फर्म से आयात लाइसेंस सं. पो/सी जी/2097307 विनांक 7-1-85 को मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन अन्त को गई है यथा संभीषित आयात नियंत्रक आईएस, 1955 विनांक 7-1-1955 के उप-बाण 9 (सी सी) के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैंसं एपोटेक्स इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज लि., बम्बई की जारी किए गए आयात लाइसेंस सं. पो/सी जी/2097307 विनांक 7-1-1985 को उपर्युक्त मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

4. फर्म को उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की एक भालूलिपि सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति भलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[फा. सं. 1407/2/83-84/सी जी 4]
पाल बैक, उप-शुल्क नियंत्रक, आयात एवं नियंत्रित
हते मूल्य नियंत्रक, आयात एवं नियंत्रित

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

New Delhi, the 20th June, 1986

ORDER

S.O. 2495.—M/s. Assotex Engineering Industries Ltd., Bombay were granted an import licence No. P/CG/2097307 dated 7-1-1985 for import of capital goods machinery for the manufacture of Sintered Products as per list attached from U.K./Switzerland for c.i.f. value of Rs. 48,34,500 (SF 438136 and Pound 184650) under foreign exchange loan from ICICI.

2. The firm has applied for issue of Duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the above mentioned licence on the ground that the original customs copy of licence has been lost without having been registered with any customs authority and utilised at all.

3. In support of their contention the licensee has filed an affidavit as required in para 86 of chapter II of Hand Book of Import-Export Procedures 1985-88. I am accordingly satisfied that the original customs purposes copy of Import licence No. P/CG/2097307 dated 7-1-85 has been lost by the firm. In exercise of the power conferred under sub-clause 9 (cc) of the Import Control Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended the said original customs purposes copy of import licence No. P/CG/2097307 dated 7-1-85 issued to M/s. Assotex Engineering Industries Ltd. Bombay is hereby cancelled.

4. A duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence is being issued to the firm separately.

[F. No. 1407/2/83-84/CG IV]

PAUL BECK, Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports,
for Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस भवालय

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 1986

का धा. 2496—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में के-395 से जी. जी. एम-5 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा विलोई जाने आवश्यक है।

ग्रोर यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी साइनों की विभागों के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदपारम्पर मन्त्रमुद्दो में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

यतः यद्य पेट्रोलियम और बिल्ज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) को ग्राम 3 को उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना असाध एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्तमान कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई अविकल, उस भूमि के नाम पाइप लाइन विभागों के लिए आक्षेप यक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देशभाल प्रभाग, भकरपुरा रोड, बहोदरा-9 को इस अधिमूलन को तरावत से 21 दिनों के भोतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टः यद्य भी भार्यन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसको सूनवाई अविकलपत रूप से हो या किसी विधि अवश्यकों को माफ़ित।

प्रदूसुप्ता

के— 395 से जी. जी. एम-5

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : मेहसाना तालुका : कलोल

गांव	व्याकरण	हेक्टेयर	भार.	सेन्टीयर
ईसन्द	605	0	14	20
	606	0	07	45
	610	0	06	75

[स. O-12016/103/86-जो एन जो-बो 4]

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 1986

S.O.2496.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from K-395 to G.G.S. V in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the said land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara, (390009).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be hear in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from K 395 To GGS V.

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluk : Kalol

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Acre	Centiare
ISAND	605	0	14	20
	606	0	07	45
	610	0	06	75

[No. O-12016/103/86-ONG-D4]

कल्याण मंत्रालय

मई दिल्ली, 24 जून 1986

का. आ. 2497 राष्ट्रपति ने, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के दिनांक 8-10-84 को अधिसूचना में संलेखन करते हुए, कल्याण मंत्रालय के उपसचिव, श्री भार. एस. पांडेय को, उक्त संगठन के स्तर-भ (2) में विनियिष्ट भावेजनिक परिसरों को बाबत, उनके श्रेत्राधिकारी को स्थानायं सोमाएँ के घोतर, संपदा-अधिकारी नियुक्त किया है।

सारणी

प्रधिकारी का नाम और पदनाम	भावेजनिक परिसरों को श्रेणियाँ सथा क्षेत्राधिकार सिक्कर को स्थानायं सोमाएँ
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1

2

श्री भार. एस. पांडेय उपसचिव, कल्याण मंत्रालय	भव्यवृद्धि बच्चों के लिए मॉडल स्कूल, कस्तुरबा निकेतन, नई दिल्ली का परिसर या उसके पारा भव्यवा उसको भीर से पहुँच पर, लिया गया, या अधिगृहित भव्यवा अध्ययेत्ति परिसर, कस्तुरबा निकेतन, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को उक्त भूमि 16.5 एकड़ है। उक्त परिसर को सोमाएँ इस प्रकार है:- उत्तर : सर्विस लेन और उसके आगे "एच" ब्लाक के ब्लाईंस दक्षिण : सर्विस लेन और उसके आगे "एच" ब्लाक के ब्लाईंस, लाजपत नगर। पूर्व : सड़क। पश्चिम : सड़क और उसके आगे "सो" ब्लाक, आई ब्लाक के ब्लाईंस सथा डिस्पेसरो, लाजपत नगर।
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[सं. 3-27/84 - पंज आई -1]

एम. मो. नरसिंहन, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF WELFARE

New Delhi, the 24th June, 1986

S. O. 2497.—In modification of Ministry of Social Welfare Notification dated 8-10-1984, the President is pleased to appoint appoint Shi R.S. Pandey, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Welfare as Estate Officer within the local limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the Public Premises specified in Col. (2) of the said Table.

TABLE

Name and designation of the Officer Categories of public Premises and local limits of jurisdictions

1

2

Sh. R. S. Pandey Dy. Secretary Ministry of Welfare	Premises belonging to or taken on leave or acquire or requisitioned by or on behalf of the Model School for Mentally Deficient Children, Kasturba Niketan, New Delhi, 16.5 acres of land underneath the Kasturba Niketan Home, Lajpat Nagar New Delhi. The boundaries of the premises in question are as under:-
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North : Service Lane & the N quarters of 'H' block.

South : Service Lane and then quarters of 'L' Block Lajpat Nagar.

East : Road.

West : Road/then quarters of 'C' block, I block and dispensary, Lajpat Nagar.

[No. 3-27/84-NI-I]
M.C. NARASIMHAN, Jt. Secy.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय

(विद्युत विभाग)

का. आ. 2498.—सार्वजनिक स्थान (प्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेष्टीसी) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40 की धारा-3 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा नीचे दी गई तालिका के कालम (1) में उल्लिखित राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत नियम (एक सार्विधिक प्राधिकरण) के प्रधिकारी, जो कि भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित प्रधिकारी के समकक्ष है, की कायिक प्रधिनियम के प्रयोगों के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी के उपयोग कर सकेगा और सम्पदा अधिकारी की सौंपे गए कारब्यों का पालन करेगा।

तालिका

प्रधिकारी का नाम/पदनाम भावेजनिक स्थानों की श्रेणियाँ और
क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय सीमाएँ

(1).

(2)

श्री एस. ईश्वर राव, वरिष्ठ विद्युत प्रधिकारी	जिला कोरबा, बिलासपुर मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत नियम की कोरबा सुपर तापविद्युत परि- योजना के स्वामित्व वाली, पहुँच पर दी गई भव्यवा किराए पर दी गई भूमि, ब्लाईंस, सम्पदा सम्पति और भव्य आवास।
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[सं. 8/3/86-यू.एस. (सी.टी.)]
के, एन. बिस्वास, विद्युत सचिव

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(Department of Power)

New Delhi, the 6th June, 1986

S.O. 2498 In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in column (1) of the Table below, being an officer of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, a statutory authority equivalent to the rank of a Gazzeted Officer of the Government of India, to be the estate officer for the purpose of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on the estate officer by or under the said Act, in respect of the public premises specified in the responding entry in column (2) of the said Table.

TABLE

Name/Designation of Officer Categories of Public premises and local limits of jurisdiction

(1)

(2)

Shri Eshwar Rao, Senior Law Officer.	All lands, quarters, estate properties and other accom- modation owned, leased or rented by the Korba Super Thermal Power Pro- ject of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, in Korba District Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh.
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[No. 8/3/86-US (CT)]
K. N. BISWAS, Under Secy.

कृषि भवालय

(कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 1986

का. ग्रा. 2499—भारत सरकार, सलालोन राजस्व और कृषि विभाग द्वारा तारीख 25 जून, 1900 का अधिसूचना संख्या 1616-क द्वारा प्रकाशित नियमावली के नियम 3(1) की धारा (ब), जिसे समय समय पर यथा नर्णायित नियमावली के नियम 4(1) के साथ पका जाएगा, के अनुसार पश्चिम बीरामी ग्राम गर्गा नेशनल बियरिंग हाउस, दिल्ली गैंड, गोजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) को नकाल से श्री एस. बीरामाबद्वान, अधिवक्ता, प्रतिक्रिया केंद्रीय भरकारी स्थान परिषद, हॉ-41, ग्रन्ता नगर, मद्रास के स्थान पर भारतीय लोक द्वारा द्वितीय न्याम के प्रबन्ध मंडल के सदस्य के रूप में सहर्व नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 15-7/85-एस. ग्रा.]

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agri. and Coop.)

New Delhi, the 20th June, 1986

S.O. 2499.—In accordance with clause (b) of Rule 3(1) of the Rules published by the erstwhile Department of Revenue and Agriculture vide Notification No. 1616 F. dated the 25th July, 1900 read with Rule 4(1) thereon as amended from time to time, the Government of India are pleased to appoint Pt. Khairati Ram Sharma, National Bearing House, Delhi Gate, Ghaziabad (U.P.), as member of the Board of

Management, Indian People's Famine Trust, with immediate effect vice Shri S. Veeraraghavan, Advocate, Additional Central Government Standing Counsel, D-41, Anna Nagar Madras.

[No. 15-7/85-SR]

नई दिल्ली, 29 जून, 1986

का. ग्रा. 2500—भारत सरकार, सलालोन राजस्व और कृषि विभाग द्वारा तारीख 26 जूनाई, 1900 का अधिसूचना संख्या 1616-क द्वारा प्रकाशित नियमावली के नियम 3(1) की धारा (ब), जिसे समय समय पर यथा नर्णायित नियम 4(1) के साथ पका जाएगा, के अनुसार श्री वीरेन्द्र कटारिया, श्री ए. एस. बी. अशियाना, कालेज रोड, अबोहर का नकाल से श्री साधु सिंह, १-फैसल कालानी, टायलू गांड, अमृतसर, पंजाब का स्थान पर भारतीय लोक द्वितीय न्याम के प्रबन्ध मंडल के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या 15-7/85-एस. ग्रा.]

बी. एल. मनिहार, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 1986

S.O. 2500.—In accordance with clause (b) of Rule 3(1) of the Rules published by the erstwhile Department of Revenue and Agriculture vide Notification No. 1616 F. dated the 25th July, 1900 read with Rule 4(1) thereof as amended from time to time, the Government of India are pleased to appoint Shri Virendra Kataria, B. A., LLB., Ashiana College Road, Abohar, as member of the Board of Management, Indian People's Famine Trust, with immediate effect vice Shri Sadhu Singh, I-Friends Colony, Taylou Road, Amritsar, Punjab.

[No. 15-7/85-SR]

B. L. MANIWAR, Dy. Secy.

(ग्रामीण विकास विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 1986

ग्रामीण पत्र

का. ग्रा. 2501.—भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, नंबर 3, उपर्यंत (ii) तारीख 7-4-1984 के पृष्ठ 1034 से 1036 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के ग्रामीण विकास मंगलय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.ग्रा. 1158, (म. एफ. 10-6(82)—एम. ग्राई.), तारीख 24-3-1984 में,—

1. पृष्ठ 1034 पर, नियम 2 के उपनियम (1) में “और” शब्द का लोप करें।

2. पृष्ठ 1035 पर, अनुसूची “१५” के स्थान पर विस्तरित पड़ें—

अनुसूची १५

कटे हुए कटे बालों की श्रेणी अधिकारी और क्वारिली की परिभाषा

(नियम 2 और 3 देखें)

श्रेणी अधिकारी (सम्माई)	विशेष लक्षण	साधारण लक्षण
(1)	(2)	(3)
बहु लम्बाई जो फर्म ग्राइंड में विनियित है	मफेद	ऊपर के छोर वाले अधिक कड़े कटे हुए कटे बाल
—पर्थोनन—	“	नीचे के छोर वाले अधिक कड़े कटे हुए कटे बाल
—यथोनन—	“	ऊपर के छोर वाले कड़े/आधे कटे हुए नीचे बाल
—यथावध	“	नीचे के छोर वाले कटे/आधे कटे हुए कटे बाल
—यथावध—	“	ऊपर के छोर वाले मूलाय उपर कटे, हुए कटे बाल
—यथावध—	“	नीचे के छोर वाले अधिक कड़े कटे हुए कटे बाल
—यथावध—	कामे	ऊपर के छोर वाले अधिक कड़े/आधे कटे कटे हुए कटे बाल

1. उपर के छोर वाले कटे बाल, कटे बालों के नीचे के छोर को छाटकर अभिप्राप्त किए जाएंगे जो ५७ मि. मी. और उपरे अधिक के श्रेणी अनुसूची के अनुरूप हैं जैसा कि अनुसूची १ से ९ में विहित है।
2. नीचे के छोर वाले/कटे बालों के ऊपर को छोर को छाट कर अभिप्राप्त किया जाएगा जो ५७ मि. मी. और उपरे अधिक के किसी श्रेणी अधिकारी के अनुरूप है जैसा अनुसूची १ से ९ में विहित है।

1	2	3	4
बहु लम्बाई और कम भावें में विनिर्दिष्ट है।	काले	नीचे के छोर वाले अधिक कड़े कटे हुए कड़े बाल	3. ग्रामेक प्रकार के कटे हुए कड़े बालों का पृथक पृथक वैक किया जाएगा।
—यथोक्त—	"	उपर के छोर वाले कड़े/भावें कड़े कटे हुए कड़े बाल	4. कटे हुए कड़े बालों को अभिप्राय वर्तन के लिए कड़े बालों को काटने की समूर्ण गतियां यित्तण और निर्देशण विवेशालय के किसी अधिकारी के पर्यवेक्षण में को जाएंगी।
—यथोक्त—	"	नीचे के छोर वाले कड़े/भावें कटे हुए कड़े बाल	5. कड़े बालों को गोंडों के सौंचे के उपर के छोर विपरीत या उसी दिशा में हो सकते हैं।
—यथोक्त—	"	उपर के छोर वाले मूलायम कटे हुए कड़े बाल	6. सभी कटे हुए कड़े बालों पर ठोस फैलिंग होनी और उनके बही अर्थ होने जो अनुसूची 1 से 9 में इनके हैं, सिवाय इसके कि कटे हुए कड़े बालों की लम्बाई जो अनुसूची 1 से 9 में दिए गए किसी थेला अभिधान के लगभग है, सम्भाइ में सकायना भंगा को अभिधान करने के प्रयोजनात्मक विनियिक श्रेणी अभिधान लम्बाई (जिन्हें "सिं" कहा गया है) समझी जाएगी।
भावें में विनिर्दिष्ट है	"	नीचे के छोर वाले कड़े/भावें कटे हुए कड़े बाल	7. रंग सहायता सेमाने वाले होगा जो उन कड़े बालों के लिए विविध है जिनमें कटे हुए कड़े बाल अभिप्राय किए गए हैं।
—यथोक्त—	"	उपर के छोर वाले मूलायम कटे हुए कड़े बाल	
—यथोक्त—	"	नीचे के छोर वाले कड़े/भावें कटे हुए कड़े बाल	

*कर्म सादेण से अभिप्रेत है कि संविशकृत माल का भूम्भू मूल्य भारत में शान्त-प्रतिशत अप्रतिहस्तातरणीय प्रत्यक्ष पल खांसकर अधिग्रहण स्वप्न से अभिधान कर लिया गया है जो नदान की रसीद द्वारा समयिक पोनपरिवहन विधि प्रस्तृत करके भुनाया जा सकता है या किसी प्रत्यक्ष स्वप्न में प्रत्यापृष्ठ है।

3. पृष्ठ 1036 पर अनुसूची 10 के मद्द "1(1)" और "2" के स्थान पर "1(i)" और "1(ii)" पढ़ें।

[सं. 10-6 / 82-एम I]

श्री. गौ. ब्रजाज, अवार भवित्व

(Department of Rural Development)

New Delhi, the 27th June, 1986

CORRIGENDUM

S. O. 2501—In the notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Rural Development No. S.O. 1158 [(No. F. 10-6/82-M.I.] dated the 24th March, 1984, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 7th April, 1984,—

(1) at page 1036,

- (a) in para 2 of the Preamble, for "publication" read "public on";
- (b) in sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of rule 2 and in clause (3) of rule 2, for "Schedules X to XI-A" read "Schedules X to XIA";

(2) at page 1037,

- (a) in line 1, for "SCHEDULE-IX-A", read "SCHEDULE IXA";
- (b) in SCHEDULE IXA, under column 3,--
- (i) in line 10, for "flag" read "root";

(ii) in line 11, for "flage", read "flag";

(iii) in line 14, for "end", read "ends";

(c) under column 4,—

(i) in line 1 of item 1, for "bends", read "ends";

(ii) in line 1 of item 5, for "root", read "root/";

(d) in the last line of the foot note, for "way" read "way";

(e) in clause (6) of rule 2, in line 2 for "Schedule X-A" read "Schedule XA";

(f) in Schedule XA, in line 4, for "Schedule IX-A" read "Schedule IXA";

(3) at page 1038,

(a) in clause (7), for "Aster" read "after";

(b) for "SCHEDULE XI-A" read "SCHEDULE XIA";

(c) in Schedule XIA, in line 4, for "Schedule X-A" read "Schedule XA".

[No. 10-6/82-MI]
B.K. BAJAJ, under Secy.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
(मस्कुलिन विभाग)

तर्दा दिनी, 16 जून, 1986

का.मा. 2502—कवित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1984 के नियम 9 के साथ पठित कलमिक अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की घारा 5 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री पं. राधवन, आई.ए.एम. (एम.पी. : 71) को 9 जून, 1986 के पूर्वाहित से प्रगते प्राविश तक केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड, मद्रास में प्राविशक अधिकारी के पद पर स्थानापन्त रूप से प्रांतिनियुक्त आधार पर नियुक्त करती है।

[काइल संख्या 802/20/82-एफ (सी)]

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Culture)

New Delhi, the 16th June, 1986

S.O. 2502.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rule 9 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri P. Raghavan, IAS (MP : 71) to officiate as Regional Officer, Central Board of Film Certification, Madras on deputation basis with effect from the forenoon of 9th June, 1986 until further orders.

[File No. 802/20/82-FC]

तर्दा दिनी, 17 जून, 1986

का.मा. 2503.—सिनेमाटोग्राफ अधिनियम, 1952 की घारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) आई.सिनेमाटोग्राफ (प्रमाणाकरण) नियम 1983 के नियम 6 के

उप नियम (1) और (2) के साथ पठित नियम 7 के उपनियम (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार फिल्म प्रमाणाकरण बोर्ड के साथ विचार विमेश करने के पश्चात् तिमालिकित व्यक्तियों का मानव के उत्तर बोर्ड के मलाहकार देश के विदेशी के स्वरूप मार्गदर्शनों के तत्काल नियुक्त करती है:—

1. डा. सैयद रहमातुल्ला
2. श्रीमती कमला स्वामी
3. एफ. आर. कृपाकरन
4. श्रीमती एम. बाराठी देवी

[का.मा. 811/2/85-एफ (सी)]
इकाइया छण्ड, अवर माध्यम

New Delhi, the 17th June, 1986

S.O. 2503.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and sub-rule (3) of rule 7 read with sub-rules (1) and (2) of rule 6 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons after consultation with the Board of Film Certification, as Members of the Advisory Panel of the said Board at Madras with immediate effect until further orders:—

1. Dr. Syed Rahamatulla
2. Smt. Kamala Swamine
3. Fr. Kripakaran
4. Smt. M. Barathi Devi.

[File No. 811/2/85-FC]
IQBAL KRISHAN, Under Secy.

खाद्य एवं नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय

(नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग)

भारतीय मानक भवन

तर्दा दिनी, 20 जून, 1986

का.मा. 2504.—समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक मंस्ता (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 14 के उपविनियम (4) के ग्रन्तिभार अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि लाइसेंस संख्या 0443135, जिसके अधीन नीचे अनुमूली में दिये गये हैं, 85-08-16 से रु४ कर दिया गया है गोर वारस ले लिया यानी जावे।

अनुमूली

क्रम	विनायक नंबर लाइसेंस संख्या	साइंसेशन का नाम और पता	रुद लाइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया	सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक	
संख्या	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	सी.एम.एस. 443135 75-06-12	मेसमें मोलीनान एस्टीलाइड्स, (इंडिया) प्रा.लि., मसानी दिल्ली गोड, मथुरा	डी.टी.टी. ए.मा	IS : 633-1975 टी.टी.टी. पायमनीय साल्व की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	

[सी.एम.एस. 55 : 0443135]

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(Dept. of Civil Suppliers)

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

New Delhi, the 20th June, 1986

S.O. 2504.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (4) of regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulation 1985 as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that Licence No. 0443135 Particulars of which are given below has been cancelled with effect from 85-08-16.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. & Date	Name and Address of the licensee	Article/Process Covered by the licence cancelled	Relevant Indian Standards
1.	CM/L-0443135 75-06-12	M/s. Motilal Pesticides (India) Pvt. Ltd., Masani, Delhi Rd., Mathura	DDT EC	IS: 633-1975 Specification for DDT Emulsifiable Concentrates (First Revision)

[CMD/55 : 0443135]

का. आ. 2505.—समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन मुद्रा) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 14 के उपविनियम (4) के अनुमार अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि लाइसेंस संख्या 1407035 जिसके ब्यारे नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं 85-10-04 से रद्द कर दिया गया है और वापर के लिया माना जाये।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या और दिनांक	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	रद्द लाइसेंस के यादीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया	सम्बन्धित भारतीय मानक
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	सी.एम/एम-1407035	मेसर्स पारिश्य एंटरप्राइज ए.लि., प्लाट मॉनोरोड, तकनीकी सं. 442, जी फ्लाई डी सी इडस्ट्रियल इलेट, पासी की टंकी के पीछे बोब्ब, अहमदाबाद-333410 फायरलिंग : गोपाल कूल्हन फ्लोर, मिल्स कंपनी, रायपुर दरवाजे के बाहर अहमदाबाद 380022	तांबा ग्रामीणोराइड, तकनीकी इडस्ट्रियल इलेट, पासी की टंकी के पीछे बोब्ब, अहमदाबाद-333410	IS: 1488-1978 तांबा ग्रामीणोराइड, तकनीकी की विशिष्ट (पहला पुनर्गीकरण)

[सी.एम. बी/55 : 1407035]

S.O. 2505.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (4) of regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulation 1985 as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that licence No. 1407035 particulars of which are given below has been cancelled with effect from 85-10-04

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. & Date	Name & Address of the licensee	Article/Process Covered by the licence cancelled	Relevant Indian Standards
1.	CM/L 1407035	M/s. Parikh Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 442, GIDC Indl. Estate, Behind Water Tank, Okhav, Ahmedabad-382410 Office : Gopalkrishna Flour Mills, Compound Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad-22	Copper Oxychloride, Technical	IS : 1486 1978 Specification for Copper Oxychloride, Technical (First Revision)

[CMD/55 : 1407035]

का.आ. 2506.—समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन मुद्रा) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 8 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुमार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन 104 लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं, वे लाइसेंसप्राप्तियों को मानक गोदान मूल्र लगाने का अधिकार देते हुए मई 1983 में स्वीकृत किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम नं.	लाइसेंस संख्या वर्ष	वेतन की अवधि	वापसीसंधारी का नाम और पता	पत्रांग	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) है	(6)
1	सीएम/एल-11850 1983-05-02	43	83-05-01 84-04-30	पदजंबेस ईंडिया प्रा. लि., प्लाट नं. 2, प्लाट नं. 7, सेक्टर 27ए “15/6 मधुया रोड,” फरीदाबाद-121003 आफिस : 240 राम नगर, कुण्डा नगर, दिल्ली-110051)	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस के साथ प्रयत्न बरेली गैस के बन्दे, दोहरे (बनार आसे रेटिंग) 58 प्रि.व्ह और 77 प्रि.व्ह सी आर सी डॉके वाले IS : 4246- 1978 नोबा सम्फेद, तकनीकी घेउ : 261-1966
2	सीएम/एल-11851 1983-05-02	44	83-05-16 84-05-15	मनीष ईंडिया, टेक शेड 30, केज 1, प्लाट नं. 3, एस. आर. ई. मी. डी. ईम्बिली, ईंडियल एंडिया, डीम्बीबला, 421 203, जिला थाणे (महाराष्ट्र)	नोबा सम्फेद तकनीकी घेउ IS : 261-1966
3	सीएम/एल-11852 1983-05-02	45	83-05-01 84-04-30	प्रेस्कटीमाइंग एंड एलाइंक केमिकल्स, नारायणपुरम्, वेलांगी रोड, मद्रास-69302	मिश्राहल पैरापियान 2% भूरकने का चुं IS : 8960-1978
4	सीएम/एल-11853 1983-05-02	46	83-05-01 84-04-30	—वही—	मिश्राहल पैरापियान पायसनीय सांद 50% IS : 2865-1978
5	सीएम/एल-11854 1983-05-02	47	83-05-01 84-04-30	—वही—	किन्नेलफास पायसनीय सांद 25% IS : 8028-1978
6	सीएम/एल-11855 1983-05-02	48	83-05-01 84-04-30	—वही—	मालार्यान पायसनीय सांद 50% IS : 2567-1978
7	सीएम/एल-11856 1983-05-04	48	83-05-01 84-04-30	प्रीमियर प्लास्टिक ईंडिया, एम सं. 450, मूठागी गांव, मंगरेडी तालुका भेटक जिला, पिन 502 300 (कार्यालय : 22-5-247/1 काली कमत, हेटगाबा-500 002)	पेय जल प्रूफ, भल और औषधिक निकाव के लिए उच्च अनुरक्ष की ताजि हस्पाहलीन पाइप अंग 3 माइल 110 मिनी तक IS : 4984-1978
8	सीएम/एल-11857 1983-05-04	50	83-05-16 84-05-15	ईंडियन पान वर्षमं, 20 एक, बेन्कर रोड, निलुवा, हावडा (कार्यालय : 207 मध्यि देवेन्द्र रोड, कलकत्ता-700 007)	सरचना कार्यों के लिए इस्पात की नियमों मादे और वाली, काली ग्रेड वाई एम ई 210 वर्ग : हूला साइज़ : 50 मिमी, एनवी तक IS : 1161-1979
9	सीएम/एल-11858 1983-05-03	51	83-05-16 84-05-15	बी.एल. ईंडिया, एफ-218, रोड नं. 10, विश्वकर्मा ईंडियल एंडिया, जयपुर-302 013	बी.ए.सी. भूरकने का चुं 0.65% और 103% गामा आइसोमार— IS : 561-1978
10	सीएम/एल-11859 1983-05-02	52	83-05-16 84-05-15	स्टील मेन्ज (ईंडिया) प्रा. लि., 131 ईंडियल एंडिया, चण्डीगढ़	कोटी प्रबलन के लिए शीत रूपीय इय्यास के उच्च सामर्थ्य के विकृत सरिये— IS : 1786-1979
11	सीएम/एल-11860 1983-05-04	45	83-05-16 84-05-15	रटाल गोलिंग एंड एकाइ ईंडिया, बीमना मोज, दिल्ली शेड मुरादाबाद	कोटी प्रबलन के लिए शीत रूपीय इय्यास के उच्च सामर्थ्य के विकृत तरिये— IS : 1786-1979

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
12. सीएम/एस-11861	46	83-05-16	84-05-15	जिमपेक्स रवडैम, 49-नी, कि.मी., झाटो रोड, गांग कोड, बाकचर दावरी-230 207 गाजियाबाद (कार्यालय : 40 नवयुग मार्किट, गाजियाबाद-210 001)	पर्याण सतह के लिए रवडै के प्रेषण पट्टे (नईन किस्म के बल--- IS : 1370—1976
13. सीएम/एस-11862	47	83-05-16	84-05-15	पेरामाउंट केबल कार्पोरेशन, 45/14, प्रह्लाद कुर बबाना रोड, दिल्ली-110 042	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी थोक्टा के लिए नारे या एल्युमिनियम शासकों वाले कबबदार और कवच रहित पीबीसी रोधित (भारी कार्य) बिजनी के केबल अल्प सापमान अवस्थाओं में उपयोग आने के बलों को छाड़कर— IS : 1554 (भाग 1)—1976
14. सीएम/एस-11863	48	83-05-16	84-05-15	पेरामाउंट केबल्स कार्पोरेशन, 45/14, प्रह्लाद कुर बबाना रोड, दिल्ली-110 042	1100 थोक्टा तक की कार्यकारी थोक्टा के लिए एल्युमिनियम शीर ताँचे के शासकों वाले बोलबार और झोल- रहित पीबीसी रोधित केबल बहिर्भुग/ अल्प सापमान स्थितियों पर उपयोग वाले केबलों को छाड़कर— IS : 694—1977
15. सीएम/एस-11864	49	83-05-16	84-05-15	मश्वारोर एल्युमिनियम लि., एसपी-2/333, भिवाड़ी इंस्टिट्यूट हस्टेट, भिवाड़ी, जिला, जमशहर, (कार्यालय : 1603, निमन टावर, बारायना रोड, नई दिल्ली-110 001)	मिचाई कार्यों के लिए एल्युमिनियम मिश- ब्रान्ड की नलिया (रहितविधि नलिया)— IS : 7092 (भाग 2)—1976
16. सीएम/एस-11865	50	83-04-16	84-04-15	तेजा निहि एंड सन्स, इंडस्ट्रियल पार्क, बिला नगर, ग्वालियर (म.प्र.) (कार्यालय : लोहिया बाजार, लक्ष्मण रावालियर	नुकीले दांतेश्वर सिलडरनम्बा तकी नाल द्वारा भरण प्रणाली नाले गक्किचालित पेश्वर की सामान्य और सुखा अपेक्षाएं रेटिंग 2.24 किलो से 14.96 किलो (3 शूपा से 20 शूपा) IS : 9020—1979
17. सीएम/एस-11866	51	83-05-16	84-05-15	पंजाब एप्रीकल्चरल हनपुटस प्रा.लि., महालक्ष्मी कालिकों पिस्स के अन्तर, पुरानी जैल रोड, अमृतसर-143001. (पंजाब) (कार्यालय : 219-220, बेस्टर 22-सी, लंडोगड़)	जस्मान्सल्केट कृषि प्रेस— IS : 8249—1976
18. सीएम/एस-11867	52	83-05-16	84-05-15	माइक्रोबेस इंडिया, 24-जी.पी.एस. शाही रोड, कलकत्ता-53 (कार्यालय : 87 अनिम सारणी (तीमरा नल) कलकत्ता-700 013)	एजटोबेक्टर कोशिकम टीके— IS : 9138—1979
19. सीएम/एस-11868	53	83-05-16	84-05-15	नागर्जुन एसो प्रैंड स्टील कार्पोरेशन, कि.मी. वर्क्स-522502 गुदूरु-जिला (कार्यालय : 14-53, प्रकाशन रोड, मूर्योरोपेश विजय चाड़ा-522002)	किलोलेफ्ट पायसनीय माइट्रॉफिक टीके— IS : 8028—1976
20. सीएम/एस-11869	54	83-05-16	84-05-15	पंजाब माल्टपीटर रिकाफनी लि., इंडस्ट्रियल हस्टेट, फिरोजपुर शहर, पंजाब-6-6-69	एल्ड्यून पायसनीय माइट्रॉफिक ए.एस. एल. बी.पी. 30 %— IS : 1307—1973

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
21. सीएम/एन-11870	47 1983-05-10	83-05-16	84-05-15	दि केन्द्रीय नो-आग्रेशिय मिनी सर्कारिंग फैडरेशन लि., पृष्ठापकली, डाकघर कोचिन-682 024 (कार्यालय : एकमल्यम वर्जडाकोड, विशेषद्रम-695014)	प्राइवेट-मार्दी— IS : 2802—1964
22. सीएम/एन-11871	48 1983-05-09	83-05-16	84-05-15	जे.एस. मर्यान टूल्स (इंडिया) गो.टी. रोड, नहर के पास, डाकघर 4 फिल्ड, अमनवर	बर्मा बक, माइग 13 मिसी— IS : 2243—1971
23. सीएम/एन-11872	49 1983-05-09	83-05-16	84-05-15	गुमार इंडस्ट्रीज, प-29, जी टी. कर्मान रोड, हैंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दिल्ली-110 033	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी खोलता के लिए एलमिनियम चालकों वाले खोलवार, और खोलरहित दीवारी रोधित फैब्रिक फल्व लाप्टार लिंगियों पर उपकार वाले केवलों को शोकर— IS : 694—1977
24. सीएम/एन-11873	50 1983-05-09	83-05-16	84-05-15	बेकफिल, पुलिस स्टेशन के पास, कुम्भानगर, लखनऊ का नामपुर रोड, लखनऊ (कार्यालय : “गोविन्दा” 25, नवल किशोर रोड, लखनऊ-226 001)	ऐजोटोबेन्टर एक्सोस के टीके— IS : 9138—1979
25. सीएम/एन-11874	51 1983-05-11	83-05-16	84-05-15	आनीमार इमेन्ट्रिनिक इंडस्ट्रीज, सीडर स्ट्रीट, 9-बी, महल हैंडस्ट्रियल इंस्टेट, महाकाली कोषल रोड धन्धेरी (धर्वा) अस्सी-400 093)	जैन और देसे श्री प्रयोग के लिए स्विच, 250 वो 5 एम्पी IS : 3854—1966
26. सीएम/एन-11875	52 1983-05-12	83-05-06	84-05-15	झांगी कैन इंडस्ट्रीज, (जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लि., का.एस. शिवीजन) रायगढ़ बांसदोधी, 24 परगना (प. ब.)	जिजली के लूत के लंबे और नेयुनेटर माइ 1200 और 1400 मिमी— IS : 374—1979
27. सीएम/एन-11876	53 1983-05-13	83-05-01	84-05-31	बटपाटिया इंडस्ट्रीज लि., 32 बी, ईचस्ट्रियल एरिया, माइट 4, माइट-4, साहिबाबाद (गाजियाबाद) (कार्यालय : 4973/201, (पाठक बाइम देव, द्वौर काजी, दिल्ली-110006)	3.3 ग्रीटर जल असना बांने एल दी श्री मिलिटरी— IS : 3196—1974
28. सीएम/एन-11877	54 1983-05-13	83-07-01	84-05-31	पंकज गैम लिमिटेड लि., ई-12, ईचस्ट्रियल एरिया, माइट 4, माइटबाबाद (कार्यालय : 9बी, शिवस लातास, आमफाली रोड, दिल्ली-110002)	3.3.3 विटर कुल असना घाले ग्राम, पी जी मिलिटरी— IS : 3196—1974
29. सीएम/एन-11878	55 1983-05-13	83-05-16	84-05-15	हैवराबाद इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, डाकघर बालानगर टाउनशिप हैवराबाद-500 037	दिल्ली के लूत के लंबे और नेयुनेटर, माइ 900, 1500, 1200 बी. 1400 मिमी— IS : 374—1979
30. सीएम/एन-11879	56 1983-05-09	83-08-31	84-05-31	मैनेज इंजीनियरिंग गो. नं. 2/3, ईचस्ट्रियल इंस्टेट, मेहोर-166002 (म.प्र.)	कोत्र यांनी कमानी— IS : 1135—1973
31. सीएम/एन-11880	49 1983-05-10	83-06-01	84-05-31	दि नेशनल रेलवे एड मटेन रेल बि., पश्चिम, स्कामतवार, 24 परगना (प. ब.) (कार्यालय निको हाउस 24 ग्रीट समकाली-1)	प्रस्तुत स्वामी लड्डे 3 केवल— IS : 2141—1971

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
32	सीएम/एन-11881	50	83-06-01	84-05-31	प्रमाद इंडस्ट्रीज, होर नं. 18/575-प-6, पी. इंडिया, डी. कालोनी के सामने गटी रोड, गुटकल-515 803
33	सीएम/एन-11882	51	83-06-01	84-05-31	विपको इंडस्ट्रीज 13-एन, इंडस्ट्रियल परिया, गोविन्दपुरा, भोपाल-462023 (म.प्र.)
34.	सीएम/एन-11883	52	83-06-01	84-05-31	एस. के. स्टेनरीज 34 इंडियल डेवलपमेंट न्याट, नुडाकल किलो (फेरल)
35.	सीएम/एन-11884	53	83-06-01	84-05-31	यूनाइटेड कॉमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, बूव का नगला, आगरा रोड, फिरोजाबाद (उ.प्र.)
36.	सीएम/एन-11885	54	83-06-01	84-05-31	अग्रवाल साइटीफिल्म ग्राहात, इंडस्ट्रीज, 46 इंडस्ट्रियल इंस्टेट नुहों, आगरा-282006 (उ.प्र.)
37	सीएम/एन-11886	55	83-06-01	84-05-31	विजय कॉमेडी इंड 880, 980, सेक्टर 1 नोएडा (जिला गांधियाबाद) (उ.प्र.)
38	सीएम/एन-11887	56	83-06-01	84-05-31	पूर्ण नानक इंडियन्स इंड मेकेनिकल वर्क्स (रजि.), ए-19/1, नारायणा इंडस्ट्रियल परिया, फेत्र-1, नई दिल्ली-110028
39.	सीएम/एन-11888	57	83-06-01	84-05-31	नरमिलनाहु रोलिंग मिल पा.नि., 47, मौरीसनस्टीट, एलनदर, मद्रास-600 016 (कार्यालय: 218, निगमी अंड्री स्ट्रीट, मद्रास-600 001)
40.	सीएम/एन-11889	58	83-06-01	84-05-31	लक्ष्मी इंडियन्स इंडस्ट्रीज, 39, 42, मिदपुरा इंडस्ट्रियल इंस्टेट, गोरीगांव (प) बम्बई-400 062
41	सीएम/एन-11890	59	83-06-01	84-05-31	"
42	सीएम/एन-11891	52	83-06-01	84-05-31	"
43.	सीएम/एन-11892	53	83-06-01	84-05-31	ग्रिकलाक पेटम, 70 नानकगढ़—गोड, नई दिल्ली- 110015
					हुण में करने का तैयार मिशन रोगन गुलाबी रंग का लकड़ी प्राइमर IS : 3536—1966

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
44. सी एम/एल-11893-54 1983-05-17	83-06-01	84-05-31	पैस्टीसाइक्स इंडिया, पोस्ट बाक्स नं. 20, उदयपुर रोड उदयपुर-313001 (राजस्थान)	फैसल बंद फोरेट दाने IS: 9359-1980	
45. सी ए म/एल-11895 55 1983-05-16	83-06-01	84-05-31	लिम्टेड पैस्टीसाइक्स इंडिया, एफ-222-225 भेवाड़ इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया माध्यमी, उदयपुर (कार्यालय : 23 एन एन. मिश्रा मार्ग, स्वरूप भागर रेलवे कालोनी, उदयपुर)	मिश्रा व्यापार भुक्तने का चूर्ण 2% IS: 8960-1978	
46. सी एम/एल-11896 56 1983-05-18	83-06-01	84-05-31	मराठवाडा इंस्टीसाइक्स प्लाट नं. 27, एम.आई.डी.सी. इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, चिकलाडा, शौरगांव-431210 (कार्यालय : किरण बंगला घूम उत्तमनपुरा, औरंगाबाद)	दी दी दी पायसनीय सांप्र 25 % IS: 633-1975	
47. सी एम/एल-11896 57 1983-05-18	83-06-01	84-05-31	लालबांगी अर्थमूवर्स, लालबांगी कम्पाउन्ड, हमिदा रोड, भोपाल-462001 (म.प्र.)	दक्षी नाल द्वारा भरण प्रणाली वाले नुकीले दातेदार सिलिंडर नुमा शक्ति चालित घोशर की सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं रेटिंग 3 हापा से 20 हापा (2.24 किलो से 14.96 कि.वा.) IS: 9020-1079	
48. सी.एम.एल-11897 58 1983-05-18	83-06-01	84-05-31	मगनम ग्रोप्स इंजीनियर्स, 12, एन.वी.ए. लेआउट घूम सिद्धपुर गांधीपुरम, कोयम्बत्तूर-641044 (त.ना.)	दलदा लोहे के डाचे वाले दोहरे बर्नर के व्यवित पेट्रोलियम गैस के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू गैस के लिए कुल गैस काप त 263 पा. 6/व, बर्नर की रेटिंग 1900 किलो/घं और 1126 कि.प्रे/घ IS: 4246-1978	
49. सी एम/एल-11898 59 1983-05-18	83-06-01	84-05-31	स्वान मल शिख मल स्टील रिसोलिंग लिंग, जी.टी. रोड, मध्यी, गोविन्दगढ़ 147301 (पंजाब)	कंपनी प्रबलत के लिए शीतलपि- इस्पात के उच्च सामग्री के विकृत सरिये— IS: 1786-1979	
50. सी एम/एल-11899 60 1983-05-18	83-06-01	84-05-31	इंडस्ट्रियल फाटरनस आफ गुजरात प्रा.लि. शाकधर मनीजा के सामने, मकालपुर रेलवे स्टेशन, बड़ोदारा-390013	सामान्य इंजीनियरी कार्यों के लिए मूल इस्पात के तार, जस्तीहृत संकेत, साइज़ : 4 मिमी तक— IS: 280-1978	
51. सी एम/एल-11900 61 1983-05-18	83-06-01	84-05-31	पायलट इंडिया बैंकसाइक्स ए.एम.पी. फैक्टरी, ग्रीत नगर रोड, जालंधर-144004 (पंजाब)	प्रोट्रेन किलो के ए सी सतांबत पंक्ते साइज़ 450 मिमी तक— IS: 2312-1987	
52. सी एम/एल-11901 62 1983-05-28	83-06-01	84-05-31	नव कमटिक स्टील्स लि. विसिनश्वालवाली, गोद अनगतपुर रोड बेलजरी जिला-583101 (कर्नाटक)	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किलो)--- IS: 226-1975	
53. सी एम/एल-11902 63 1983-05-28	83-06-01	84-05-31	पाइप इंडिया "हाल घूम" नवनदा हाली मेस्तूर रोड, बंगलोर-560039	पेय जल पूर्ति के लिए अनम्बकृत पो वी सी पाइप बंग 3 साइज़ 110 मिमी तक— IS: 4985-1981	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
54. सी एम/एल-11903-39 1983-05-28		83-06-16	84-06-15	एन. सी. टिम्बर कल्पना, 19-20 हरीष नियोगी रोड, कलकत्ता-700067 (कार्यालय : 19/1 हरीष नियोगी रोड, कलकत्ता-700067)	प्लाइवुड की बाब की रेटिंगों के सबै IS : 10 (भाग 2) -- 1975
55. सी एम/एल-11904-40 1983-05-28		83-06-16	84-06-15	दि वैस्टन इंडिया प्लाइवुड लि., बालीपट्टम, केन्द्रो-6700101	समुद्री व्हाइवुड— IS : 710-1976
56. सी एम/एल-11905-41 1983-05-28		83-06-16	84-06-15	सुपर एंड प्रिंकेम (इंडिया) प्रा. लि. 14-एन ब्रॉकगड रोड, नई दिल्ली-110015	समेकित बीमेंट जलसह बनाने का प्रयोग-- IS : 2645-1975
57. सी एम/एल-11906-42 1983-05-28		83-06-16	84-06-15	भारत पेस्टीमाइक्स मैन्यु. क. ई-17, शी एम आई शी शी इंडियन कार्पोरेशन, गोदाक रोड, नागलोही, दिल्ली-110041	एलिन पायसनीय सान्द्र 30% IS : 307-1973
58. सी एम/एल-11907-43 1983-05-28		83-06-01	84-05-31	रिस्ट इंजी बफ्टें, ए/12, एम. आई. ई. सी. एसिया, सारायुर बायपर, तालुका पालघर किंवा शांगे- 401501 (महाराष्ट्र) कार्यालय : साप बहावुर शास्त्री मार्ग, भादूप, (बम्बई)	शी आर सी ए. चहर के दांचे बाजे, कोल्हियम लेपित दोहरे बर्नर के प्रसित पैटो- लियम गैस के साथ प्रयोग थेरेल गैस के घूले, रेटिंग 1501 धीर 1803 किलो/घं कुब गैस उपत 296 घा/घं IS : 4246-1978
59. सी एम/एल-11908-44 3983-05-29		83-06-01	84-05-31	शी. पी. एम. एंड क., बो-3, मैक्सर 3, नोयडा कार्पोरेशन जिला गांधिनगांव (उ.प्र.)	इस्पात के टक्कर कड़े, गवां नाइज़, मध्यम भार-- IS : 1341-1976
60. सी एम/एल-11909-45 1983-05-29		83-06-01	84-05-31	डब्लीयो०८ पैर्कर्स (प्रा.) लि., 1211 मार्डन इंडिस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, बाहुदुरगढ़ (हरियाणा) कार्पोरेशन 13/2 वांसूरुर इंडस्ट्रियल प्रिया, दिल्ली-119952	इस्पात के टक्कर कड़े, गवां नाइज़, 100 मिमी साइज-- IS : 1341-1976
61. सी एम/एल-11910-38 1983-05-29		83-06-01	84-05-31	प्राप्तालाल राम गोपाल, जे.-10 उद्योग नगर, मैम्पूकेचर्स कौशलियत नोवापटी, डाकघर, पिरागढ़, शीहूक रोड, दिल्ली-41	इस्पात के टक्कर कड़े, गवां नाइज़, मध्यम भार-- IS : 1341-1976
62. सी एम/एल-11911-39 1983-05-28		83-06-16	84-06-15	रामा स्टील ट्यूब्स प्रा.लि., बी-21, साईट नं. 4 इंडियल एरिया साहिबबाबा (उ.प्र.) (कार्यालय : 6 किलो मार्किट दूसरा तल) 2897, सिरक, बालान होंड काजी, दिल्ली-110006)	संरचना कार्यों के लिए इस्पात की नविया प्रेष : शी एम टी 210 नाइज़ : 100 मिमी लक वर्ग हजार-- (मध्यम) और भार. IS : 1161--1979
63. सी एम/एल-11913-41 1983-05-28		83-06-16	84-06-15	मंसल इंजी एं., सिविल लाइन, बुलन्दशहर (उ.प्र.)	दक्षि बालो डाग भरण प्रयोगी बाजे बांदेश्वर सिनिहाटुमा जिला निति धोयर की सामान्य धीर सुरक्षा अंकाएं रेटिंग 5 हापा से 12 हापा IS : 9020-1979
64. सी एम/एल-11913-41 1983-05-28		83-06-16	84-06-15	ट्रॉफिकल एप्लोसिस्टम्स प्रा. लि., 530/2 शी. बनाग्राम रोड, बम्बातूर, मध्यप-600058	म्याट्रिक्सर पायसनीय सांद्र 50% IS : 9356-1980

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
65. सी एम/एल-11914-52 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	नेगरन प्रोवेट्रिय, ए-3/ए-4, हैडस्ट्रीट इलेक्ट्रो, फिल्म प्राप्ति-600032 (त. टी.) (कार्यालय: 1 और 2 क्रमांक पास मैस्ट्री स्टूट, मद्रास-600003)	पैकेजिंग/इक्यन— IS: 3730-1986	
66. सी एम/एल-11915-43 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	जपवीर कास्टनसे, सौ-6, हैडस्ट्रीट इलेक्ट्रो, लॉकसोर रोड, मालापाट्टम-577003 (कर्नाटक) (रायांगत: 414.1 कार्यालय रोड, बंडेश सकिन के पास, दावापाट्टम-577005	दाविन इसात के ढांचे वाले वो बनरों महिं निम्ननिवित रेडियो के इकित पैकेजिंग गेल के साथ प्रदूषित वर्ग दृष्टि— न. ८५२२८८ नं. ८५२१८८ ५० ६०	
67. सी एम/एल-11916-44 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-05-15	हेसेकोयाइड्स एंड एक्साइट केमिकल्स, एंडोमल्काल पायसनीय सांद 30% नारायणपुरम, बोलाचेरो रोड, मद्रास- 600302	जेट साइन्साई/एन बर्नर बोरोटिंगकिल्ड/व. 2144 1608 कूट गेन. प्रा. 336 प्रा/५- IS: 4256-1978	
68. सी एम/एल-11917 45 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-05-15	—योपरि—	दाइमियोएट पायसनीय सांद 30% IS: 3903-1975	
69. सी एम/एल-11918 46 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	दि युनाइटेड एसो नेमिकल्स, 23-ओ साथो रोड, सो. ए. कालेक्ट के सामने, (पामा माइसोमर 13%) मोरापाट्टम उत्तरम, ईरोड-638 004 (कार्यालय, 157 मेत्तूर रोड, इरोड-638009)	वीएचमी 10% जल परिक्षेपण चूण साथो रोड, सो. ए. कालेक्ट के सामने, (पामा माइसोमर 13%) IS: 561-1978	
70. सी एम/एल-11919 47 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	दि सेन्युरी मेथ हैड्स्ट्रोज, 35 चिरुचंगलरोड, डिम्बा बंद निरापद विद्युतालाइट चिरुकासी-626 123 (तमिलनाडु) IS: 2653-1980 (कार्यालय: 12-2-35 भागाभाषोत्तम पुश्प, स्टूट, चिरुकासी-626123)	वीएचमी 10% जल परिक्षेपण चूण कालुरोड, (गामा माइसोमर 6.5%) मद्रास-600 077 (कार्यालय: ज्वाटनं. 4231, भाला टी-45, घास नगर, मद्रास-600 040)	
71. सी एम/एल-11920 48 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	एसो केमिकल्स हैंड प्रूटोमाले-म्बाडो रोड, वीएचमी 50% जल परिक्षेपण चूण कालुरोड, मद्रास-600 077 (कार्यालय: ज्वाटनं. 4231, भाला टी-45, घास नगर, मद्रास-600 040)	वीएचमी 50% जल परिक्षेपण चूण (गामा माइसोमर 6.5%) IS: 362-1978	
72. सी एम/एल-11921 41 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	एसो एम इंडस्ट्रीज, योगा नगर, दलबां-लांह के ढांचे वाले बोहरे बनरों धो पेट्रोल पम्प के पास, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग, योगा डा, डार्न-400 602 (महाराष्ट्र)	के द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस के साथ प्रदूषित वरेलू बूल्हे रेटिंग 1600 और 2140 किलो/घं गेस वर्षत 325 घा/ घ—।। IS: 4246-1978	
73. सी एम/एल-11922 42 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	डारिकावास बैलजो तालपटरीबाला, एन्नो, पुराना अंगोराडा, हैंडबाल मालापाट्टम के सामने, वर्ल्ड-400 010 (कार्यालय: 135, काणो सेवन स्टूट वर्ल्ड-400 003)	तिरपाल के बने घनत्व उच्च के बोला- एवाइलोन के बुने बस्त— IS: 7903-1976	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
74. सी.एम/एल- 11923 43 1983-05-30	83-04-16	84-06-15	स्वर्ण एंग्री इंड. सरकुरर रोड, प्रबाला केंट, (हरियाणा) (कार्यालय: 76, सपूर्ण रोड, प्रबाला शहर)	दक्षी नाली द्वारा भरण प्रणाली वाले दातेदार सिलिंडर्सनुमा शक्तिशालित घोशर को सामान्य और सुरक्षा घरे- काएं रेटिंग 3.7 किला तक (5 हापा से 25 हापा)--- IS: 9020—1979	
75. सी.एम/एल- 11924 44 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	किसान लेभिक्स, 52, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, चंडीगढ़	विक्रेताकोंस 25% पायसनोय शाह--- IS: 8028—1976	
76. सी.एम/एल- 11925 45 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	भगवान इंजी. वर्क्स, बी-1, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, सीबी. गंज बरेली (उ.प्र.)	दक्षी नाली द्वारा भरण प्रणाली वाले दातेदार सिलिंडर्सनुमा शक्तिशालित घोशर को सामान्य और सुरक्षा घरे- काएं रेटिंग 7.5 हापा. IS: 9020—1979	
77. सी.एम/एल- 11926 46 1983-05-30	83-08-16	84-06-15	नोहोरिया इंडस्ट्रीज, लोहिया बाजार, रोगत किये, वजे इस्पात के वाले वाले, ग्रामियर-474009 (म.प्र.)	दोहरे बन्दर सहित प्रवित घटोलियम ग्रेस के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू भूलै घुस ग्रेस अपत 320 प्रा/घं, बन्दर रेटिंग 1495 किलो/घं और 2185 किलो/घं— IS: 4246—1978	
78. सी.एम/एल- 11927 47 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	ग्रीष्म (इंटरनेशनल) प्रा. लि., 1/1, गहरे बुधों के बरेम, 100 मिमी बोर कम नगर, दिल्ली-110007 (कार्यालय 4-वी बालना, 11 दालस्ताय मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001)	साइज— IS: 9301—1979	
79. सी.एम/एल- 11928 48 1983-05-31	83-06-16	84-06-15	रामा स्टील ट्रॉफ्स प्रा. लि., बी-21, यांत्रिक घौर सामान्य इंजीनियरों कार्यों साइट नं. 4, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, साहिकाबाद (उ.प्र.) कार्यालय: 6 किसन मार्किट (पूर्व ताल) 2879, सरकिलालान, हीज काजी, दिल्ली-6)	के लिए इस्पात की गणिया, किस्म: इंग्रामस्ट्रॉ 17— IS: 3601—1966	
80. सी.एम/एल- 11929 49 1983-05-31	83-06-16	84-06-15	वसंप हंड्रेनियारिंग बस, प्लाट नं. 19, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, कोणम, नागरकोपल- 621002 (कार्यालय: 263/ई-2, केपो. रोड नागरकोपल-629003)	स्वतः रिमट्रो किस्म के धातु के रोकिंग IS: 6248—1971	
81. सी.एम/एल- 11930 42 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	दुर्गा इंडस्ट्रीज, 30 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, निरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए बरतेकृत घम्भीर, जिसा यूरैमा	इस्पात प्रबलित एलुमिनियम चालक--- IS: 398 (भाग 2)—1976	
82. सी.एम/एल- 11931 43 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	नेशनल इस्पेलेटेक केबल कं., भौफहिया लि., श्यामगढ़, इस्टने रेलवे, 24 परशना परिवहन बंगाल	3.3 किला बोल्टों के लिए तारों के चालकों सहित पोर्टोसो रोकित (चारी कार्य) विजली घीर खानों के केबल— IS: 1854 (भाग 2)—1981	
83. सी.एम/एल- 11932 44 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	महेश्वर इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 433, पुलोयाकुलम कोयम्बत्तूर-641018	कूदि कार्यों के घरेकेल्डी पंपों में लिए सील केबी सिक्किरेस केब प्रेषण भोटर 3.7 किला तक वर्ग ए रोकल— IS: 7538—1975	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
84. सी एम/एल-11933 45 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	सखनपाल नैशनल लि., मकरपुरा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, जी आईडी सी, बड़ोदा-390010 (गुजरात)	बैटरी, पदनाम भार-20— IS: 9128—1979	
85. सी एम/एल-11934 46 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	सखनपाल नैशनल लि., मकरपुरा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, जी आईडी सी, बड़ोदा-390010 (गुजरात)	फलैशलाइट के लिए युक्त बैटरी— पदनाम भार-20— IS: 203—1972	
86. सी एम/एल-11935 47 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	ऐक्सेल प्लास्टिक्स, दो-4, गर्व. इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, तालकटोगा, रोड, लखनऊ	जल सप्लाई के लिए विलायक सीमेंट जोड़ वाली हंजेश्वन मोल्डकूट पीबीसी पाइप— IS: 7834 (भाग 8)—1976	
87. सी एम/एस-11936 48 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15		जल सप्लाई के लिए विलायक सीमेंट जोड़ वाली हंजेश्वन मोल्डकूट पीबीसी पाइप— IS: 7834 (भाग 4)—1975	
88. सी एम/एल-11937 49 1983-05-29	83-06-16	84-06-15	हिन्दुस्तान इंस्पेलेटेड केबल क., सो-17, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, मेरठ रोड, गाजियाबाद	शिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए एलमि- नियम के लड़वार चालक— IS: 398 (भाग 1)—1976	
89. सी एम/एल-11938 50 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	एक्सेल पैट्स, 70 मजफ़ग़ढ़ रोड, नई दिल्ली-110015	बुध से करने का बिन्दुमनी, कले रंग का सीसा युक्त तेयार मिश्रित रोगन, अम्ल, भार और ताप प्रतिरोधी— IS: 158—1981	
90. सी एम/एल-11939 51 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	फ्लूजियर इलेक्ट्रिक, 14/2, द्रांग रोड, नजरबेठ, मद्रास-602103	सेटेटिन विराग पूजन-बोड़ी 415 वो टिक्टे पीरीट्रूटा (टीनोएन) 16 एमा, 4-वे— IS: 2675—1986	
91. सी एम/एल-11940 44 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	जनता हंजीनियरिंग एंड फांड्रो बर्क्स, डाकघर चकोसिया, जिला सिहमूम	प्रदेशी टट्टियों और पेतावानों के लिए दूनवां जाहे को पानों को टंकिया (बाल्वरहित साइफ़रनुमी) 12.5 लीटर अमता की, ऊंचा जगते वालों में प्रयुक्त केवलों को छोड़कर IS: 774—1971	
92. सी एम/एस-11941 45 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	सेट जोनेक इंडस्ट्रीज, बल्लकुमानु फेलेट्रुमकेरा	स्लाइवर की चाय की पेटियों के बत्ते— IS: 10 (भाग 3)—1979	
93. सी एम/एल-11942 46 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	सूर्यों केबल, गजो नं. 9, समयगुरबाड़ी, विल्सो-110042	1100 वोड तह को कार्यकारी बोलटता के लिए एत्रिनियर के चालकों आसे कवचरहित पीबीसी रोधित (भारी चाय) विजली के केबल अल्प तापमान में प्रयुक्त केवलों को छोड़कर IS: 1554 (भाग 1)—1976	
94. सी एम/एल-11943 47 1983-05-30	84-06-16	84-06-15	कोयम्बतूर प्रीमियर कारपोरेशन प्रा. लि., 1/536, मेद्वरल्लपम रोड, कारपूर 641030 (कार्यालय: 262 अवनामो रोड, कोय- म्बतूर 641030)	निम्नलिखित साइज के मानोसेट पैप साइज (मिमी) गति (च. घ. मि.) 75×65 टाइप/माल 2880 एच 2-1/2 डीएसबी 25.5 मि चुड़ाव तिक्काउ 8 लिंगो प्रो० कुल कार्य अमता 53%	
				मोटर 3.7 किलो, जग "D" IS: 9079—1979	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
95. सी एम/एल-11944 48 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	येमोफोनेक्स केबल इंडस्ट्रीज, 13 बी. एमा 1100 बॉल्ट नं. 5 को नार्वेजरो ट्रैक्टर इंडस्ट्रियल इंस्टेट, साको विहार रोड, बंबई-400 072	के लिए एनुमिनियम या तावे के चालकों वाले कवचदार और कवच-रहित पीरीसी रोधित केबल अला तापमान और बहिरंग अवस्थाओं प्रयुक्त केबलों को छोड़कर- IS: 694—1977	
96. सी एम/एल-11945 49 1984-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	श्रीतम इलेक्ट्रिक कॉ., 44-ए, दिल्ली-1 गार्डन जी. टी. रोड, शाहजहार, दिल्ली-110032	1100 बॉल्ट तक की कार्यकारी बॉल्टवा के लिए एनुमिनियम या तावे के चालकों वाले बोल्डार और बोल्डाइल पीरीसी रोधित केबल अला तापमान स्थितियों में प्रयुक्त केबलों को छोड़कर लेकिन बहिरंग अवस्थाओं में प्रयुक्त केबलों सहित— IS: 694—1977	
97. सी एम/एल-11946 50 1983-05-29	83-06-16	84-06-15	बलरयोनि कार्पोरेशन 43, गो. वार्डी.सी. ऐयू. इस्टेट, बतवा, अहमदाबाद-382443	प्रियोरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए एनुमिनियम के लड्डार चालक— IS: 4985—1981	
98. सी एम/एल-11947 51 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	विडावाला इलेक्ट्रिकल इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा.नि. बी-17, इंडस्ट्रियल एसिया, कानपुर रोड, लखनऊ-226012	प्रियोरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए एनुमिनियम के लड्डार चालक— IS: 398 (भाग 1)—1976	
99. सी एम/एल-11948 52 1983-05-31	83-06-16	84-06-15	कलसी इंडस्ट्रीज, जी.टी.रोड, शाहजहाबाद, करकाशा, हरयाणा	दक्षी नाली द्वारा भरण प्रणाली वाले दृष्टियार सिलिंडरमुझ भवित चालित प्रेशर की सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं, रेंडिंग 2, 2 किला से 15 किला (3 हापा से 20 हापा तक)— IS: 9020—1979	
100. सी एम/एल-11949 53 1983-05-31	83-06-16	84-06-15	श्री रायलसीमा पेपर मल्टि. बसंत नार, कुरुक्षेत्र (आंध्र प्रदेश) (कार्यालय: दो. श्री. ए. प्रियंका टी.जी.एल. रोड, अहोणी-518301, जिला कर्नूल	लिवार्ड और छार्ल्स कार्प कार्प: (1) जी.ए.वडे और कोप मिके (2) नुड्डे ने निर. नहे। IS: 1848—1981	
101. सी एम/एल-11950 48 1983-05-31	83-06-16	84-06-15	केमिलियम प्रा.नि., तिलनिरमलाई रोड, ओमपेट, मद्रास- 600 044 (तमिलनाडू)	स्टिर्बल लेज, अतिरिक्त हुक्का, हस्का मध्यम और भारी ग्रेड— IS: 493 (भाग 2)—1981	
102. सी एम/एल-11951 47 1983-05-31	83-06-16	84-06-15	मुकुला लैमिनेटर्स, 4, खंडेल भट्टर्जी रोड, बोसीपुर, कलकत्ता-700 002 कार्यालय: 4 चिंगाग स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता 700 001)	380 पा/मी ² 68X 39 तिरपाल के कपड़ों से बने उच्चरक भरने के लिए पट्टन का पराइर बोरियां— IS: 7406 (भाग 2)—1980	
103. सी एम/एल-11952 48 1983-05-31	83-06-16	84-06-15	होर विस्तुरा नियुक्तिवर्ग कंपनी, 58-बी. वारानसी इंडस्ट्रियल इंस्टेट, कानपुर-208022 (कार्यालय: 110/5, नेहरू नार, कानपुर-208012)	विस्कुट, फिस्म: ग्लूकोज—। IS: 1011—1981	
104. सी एम/एल-11953 49 1983-05-31	83-06-16	84-06-15	सुदर्शन केमिकल कॉ. लि. 46, एमआईसी इंडस्ट्रियल इंस्टेट, रोहा, जिला रावाड (महाराष्ट्र)	क्लिनेक्टरफॉम 25% पायसमीय सॉर्ट— IS: 8028—1976	

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(Department of Civil Supplies)

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

New Delhi, the 20th June, 1986

S.O. 2506.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended from time to time the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that one hundred and four licences, particulars of which are given in the following schedule, have been granted during the month of May 1986 authorizing the licensees to use the Standards Marks :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. (CM/L)	Period of Validity From (1) (2)	To (3) (4)	Name and Address of the Licensee (5)	Article/Process covered by the Licences and the Relevant IS : Designation (6)
1.	CM/L-11850 43	83-05-01 1983-05-02	84-04-30	Fusebase India Pvt. Ltd. Plant No. 2, Plot No. 7, Sector 27A, (15/6 Mathura Road), Faridabad-121003 (Office : 240 Ram Nagar, Krishan Nagar, Delhi-110051).	Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases with double burners rating (58 1/h and 77 1/h) of CRC body— IS : 4246—1978.
2.	CM/L-11851 44	83-05-16 1983-05-02	84-05-15	Manish Industries, Tech Shed 3, Phase I, Plot No. 3, M.I.D.C. Dombivli Industrial Area, Dombivli-411203, Distt. Thana (Maharashtra).	Copper sulphate, technical grade— IS : 261—1966
3.	CM/L-11852 45	83-05-01 1983-05-02	84-04-30	Insecticides & Allied Chemicals, Narayananuram, Velacheri Road, Madras-601302	Methyl parathion 2% DP— IS : 8960—1978
4.	CM/L-11853 46	83-05-01 1983-05-02	84-04-30	—do—	Methyl parathion EC 50%— IS : 2865—1978
5.	CM/L-11854 47	83-05-01 1983-05-02	84-04-30	—do—	Quinalphos EC 25%— IS : 8028—1976.
6.	CM/L-11855 48	83-05-01 1983-05-02	84-04-30	—do—	Malathion EC 50%— IS : 2567—1978
7.	CM/L-11856 49	83-05-01 1983-05-04	84-04-30	Premier Plastic Inds. NS. o. 450, Muthangi Village, Sangareddy Tq. Medak Distt. Pn-502300 (Office : 22-5-47/1 Kali Kaman, Hyderabad-500002).	High density polyethylene pipes for potable water supplies, sewage and industrial effluents class 3 size upto & including 110 mm— IS : 4984—1978
8.	CM/L-11857 50	83-05-16 1983-05-04	84-05-15	Indian Pan Works, 20-F, Belur Road, Liua, Howrah (Office 207 Mahatma Debendra Road, Calcutta-700007).	Steel tubes for structural purposes plain and black Grade : Yst 210 Class : LIGHT Size : upto and including 50 mm NB— IS : 1161—1979.
9.	CM/L-11858 51	83-05-16 1983-05-03	84-05-15	B. L. Industries, F-218, Road No. 10, Vishwa Karma Industrial Area, Jalpur-302013	BHC DP 0.65% & 1.3% Gamma-Isomer— IS : 561—1978
10.	CM/L-11859 52	83-05-16 1983-05-02	84-05-15	Steel Sales (India) Pvt. Ltd., 131 Industrial Area Chandigarh.	Cold worked steel high strength deformed bars for concrete reinforcement— IS : 1786—1979.
11.	CM/L-11860 45	83-05-16 1983-05-04	84-05-15	Steel Rolling & Allied Industries, Third Mile, Delhi Road, Moradabad.	Cold worked steel high strength deformed bars for concrete reinforcement— IS : 1786—1979
12.	CM/L-11861 46	83-05-16 1983-05-05	84-05-15	Gimpex Rubbers, 44-C, K.M. Stone, G.T. Road, Village Kot, P.O. Dadri-230207 Ghaziabad (Office : 40 Navyug Market, Ghaziabad-201001).	Friction surface rubber transmission belt— HARD type only— IS : 1370—1976
13.	CM/L-11862 47	83-05-16 1983-05-05	83-5-015	Paramount Cable Corp. 45/14, Parahajad- pur Bawana Road, Delhi-110042.	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables armoured and unarmoured with alu- minium or copper conductors for work- ing voltages upto and including 1100V, excluding cables for use under low temperature conditions— IS : 1554 (Part I)—1976.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14. CM/L-11863	48	83-05-16	84-05-15	Paramount Cables Corp. 45/14, Parahalad-pur Bawana Road, Delhi 110042 1983-05-06	PVC insulated sheathed and unsheathed cables with aluminium and copper conductors for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts excluding cables for use under outdoor/low temperature conditions— IS : 694—1977.
15. CM/L-11864	49	83-05-16	84-05-15	Mahavir Aluminium Ltd, SP 7/33 Bhiwadi Industrial Estate, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Office 16003, Nirmal Tower, Birkhamber Road, New Delhi-110001).	Aluminium Alloy tubes for irrigation purposes (extruded tubes)— IS : 7092 (Part II)—1976
16. CM/L-11865	50	83-04-16	84-04-15	Tiwa Singh & Sons, Industrial Area, Birla Nagar, Gwalior (M.P.) (Office : Lohia Bazar, Lashkar, Gwalior)	Mineral and safety requirements for power thrasher, spike tooth cylinder type with feeding system covered chute rating ~ 24kw to 14.96 kw (3HP to 20HP). IS : 9020—1979.
17. CM/L-11866	51	83-05-16	84-05-15	Punjab Agriculture Indus Pvt. Ltd., Inside Mahalaxmi Calico Mills, Old Jali Road, Amritsar-143001 (Punjab). (Office : 219—220, Sector 22-C, Chandigarh).	Zinc sulphate, agricultural grade— IS 8249—1976.
18. CM/L-11867	52	83-05-16	84-05-15	Microbes India, 24-B, B.L. Saha Road, Calcutta-53 (Office 87 Lenin Sarni (3rd Floor) Calcutta-700013.	Azotobacter chroococcum inoculants— IS 9138—1979
19. CM/L-11868	53	83-05-16	84-05-15	Nagarjuna Agro & Steel Corp., K.C. Works-522502 Guntur Distt. (Office : 14-53, Prakasan Road, Suryaraopet Vijayawada-522002).	Quinalphos EC 25%— IS 8028—1976
20. CM/L-11869	54	83-05-16	84-05-15	Punjab Saltpetre Refinery Ltd., Industrial Estate, Ferozepur City.	Aldrin EC Endo-exo HHDN content 30%— IS : 1307—1973
21. CM/L-11870	47	83-05-16	84-05-15	The Kerala Co-Operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd., Edapally, P.O. Cochin-682024 (Office : Arkamlayam Vazhuthacaud Trivandrum-695014).	Ice cream-Plain— IS : 2892—1964
22. CM/L-11871	48	83-05-16	84-05-15	J.S. Machine Tools (India) G.T. Road, Near Cinal P.O. 4 Field, Amritsar.	Drill chucks, size 13 mm— IS : 2243—1971
23. CM/L-11872	49	83-05-16	83-05-15	Kumar Industries, A-29, G.T. Karnal Road, Industrial Area, Delhi-110033. 1983-05-09	PVC insulated sheathed and unsheathed cable with aluminium conductors for working voltages upto and including 1100V including cables for use under out door conditions and excluding cables for use under low temperature conditions— IS : 694—1977
24. CM/L-11873	50	83-05-16	84-05-15	Bacfil, Near Police Station, Krishna Nagar, Lucknow, Kanpur Road, Lucknow (Office: Govinda 25, Nawal Kishore Road, Lucknow-226001).	Azotobacter chroococcum inoculants— IS : 9138—1979.
25. CM/L-11874	51	83-05-16	84-05-15	Shalimar Electronic Industries Leader House, 9-B, Mahal Industrial Estate, Mahakali Caves Road Andheri (East) Bombay-400073 1983-05-11	Switches for domestic & Similar purposes 750 V SA— IS : 3854—1966
26. CM/L-11875	52	83-05-16	84-03-15	Usha Fan Industries, A Division of the Jay Engineering Works Ltd. Roynagar, Bansdroni 24 Parganas (W.B.) 1983-05-12	Electric ceiling type fans and regulators; Sizes 1200 and 1400mm— IS — 374—1979.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
27.	CM/L-11876 53 1983-05-13	83-06-01 84-05-31	Badarpur Industries Ltd., 32-B, Industrial Area, Site-4, Sahibabad (Ghaziabad) (Office : 4973/201, Phatak Badal B.g, Hauz Qazi, Delhi-110006).	LPG cylinder of 33.3 litre water capacity— IS : 3196—1974	
28.	CM/L-11877 54 1983-05-13	83-06-01 84-05-31	Pankaj Gas Cylinders Ltd., E-12, Industrial Area, Site-4, Sahibabad (Office : 9-B, Jindal House, Asaf Ali Road, Delhi-110002)	LPG cylinders of 33.3 litre water capacity IS : 3196—1974	
29.	CM/L-11873 55 1983-05-13	83-05-16 84-05-15	Hyderabad Engineering Industries, P.O. Balanagar Township, Hyderabad-500037.	Electric ceiling type fans and regulators Sizes 900, 1050, 1200 and 1400 mm— IS : 374—1977.	
30.	CM/L-11879 56 1983-05-09	83-06-01 84-05-31	Shailendra Engineering, Sh-d No. 2/3, Industrial Estate, Schora-466001 (M.P.)	Spring fans only— IS : 1135—1973	
31.	CM/L-11830 49 1983-05-09	83-06-01 84-05-31	The National Rolling & Steel Ropes Ltd., Athpur, Shyamnagar, 24-Parganas (W.B.) (Office : NICCO House, 2 Hare Street, Calcutta-1).	Galvanised stay strand Grade 3 only— IS : 2141—1979	
32.	CM/L-11881 50 1983-05-16	83-06-01 84-05-31	Prasad Industries, Door No. 18/575, A-6, Opp to P.W.D. Colony, Gooty Road, Guntakal-515803	Roasted chicory powder— IS : 612—1971	
33.	CM/L-11882 51 1983-05-16	83-06-01 84-05-31	Vimco Industries, 13-F, Industrial Area, Govindpura, Bhopal-462023 (M.P.)	Ready mixed paint, air drying, red oxide zinc chromate, priming— IS : 2074—1979	
34.	CM/L-11883 52 1983-05-16	83-06-01 84-05-31	S.K. Stationeries, 34 Industrial Development Plot, Mundakkal Quilon (Kerala).	Dye based fountain pen ink, colour-blue IS : 1221—1971	
35.	CM/L-11884 53 1983-05-16	83-06-01 84-05-31	United Chemicals Industries, Bhau ka Nigla, Agra Road, Firozabad (U.P.)	Zinc oxide for paints— IS : 35—1975	
36.	CM/L-11885 54 1983-05-16	83-06-01 84-05-31	Agarwal Scientific Glass Industries, 46 Industrial Estate Munha, Agra- 282006 (U.P.)	One-mark volumetric flask, Class-B, Type 1 and 2— IS : 915—1975.	
37.	CM/L-11886 55 1983-05-16	83-06-01 84-05-31	Vijay Cable Inds., 8-B, 9-B, Sector I Noida (Distt. Ghaziabad) U.P.	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cable armoured and unarmoured with Aluminium and copper conductors for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts excluding cables for use under low temperature conditions— IS : 1554 (Part I)—1976.	
38.	CM/L-11887 56 1983-05-16	83-06-01 84-05-31	Guru Nanak Electrical & Mechanical Works (Regd.) A-19/1, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase I, New Delhi-110028.	Three phase induction motors; 3.7 kw and 5.5 kw class 'A' insulation— IS : 325—1978.	
39.	CM/L-11888 57 1983-05-16	83-06-01 84-05-31	Tamilnadu Rolling Mills P. Ltd., 47 Morrison Street, Alandur, Madras-600016 (Office : 218 Linghi, Chetty Street, Madras- 600001).	Structural Steel (standard quality)— IS : 226—1975.	
40.	CM/L-11889 58 1983-05-18	83-06-01 84-05-31	Laxmi Electrical Industries, 39,42 Sidhpura Industrial Estate Goregaon (W) Bombay-400062.	Three-pin plugs and socket outlets, 250 V, 5A & 15A— IS : 1293—1962	
41.	CM/L-11890 51 1983-05-18	83-06-01 84-05-31	Laxmi Electrical Industries, 39,42 Sidhpura Industrial Estate Goregaon (W) Bombay-400062.	Switch socket-outlets (non-interlocking type); 250V, 5A & 15A— IS : 4615—1968	
42.	CM/L-11891 2 1983-05-18	83-06-01 84-05-31	—do—	Switches for domestic and similar pur- poses : 250V, 5A & 15A— IS : 3854—1966	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
43. CM/L-11892	53	83-06-01	84-05-31	Aquolac Paints, 70 Najafgarh Road, New Delhi- 110015.	Ready mixed paint, brushing, wood primer pink— IS : 3536—1966.
44. CM/L-11893	54	83-06-01	84-05-31	Pesticides India, Post Box No. 20, Udaisager Road, Udaipur-313001. (Rajasthan).	Phorate granules encapsulated 10%— IS : 9359—1980.
45. CM/L-11894	55	83-06-01	84-05-31	Liberty Pesticides Industries, F-222-225 Mewar Industrial Area Madri, Udaipur (Office : 25 L. N. Mishra Marg, Swarup Sagar Railway Colony, Udaipur).	Methyl parathion DP 2%— IS : 8960—1978
46. CM/L-11895	56	83-06-01	84-05-31	Marathwada Insecticides, Plot No. 27, MIDC Indl. Area, Chikalthana, Aurangabad— 431210 (Office : Kiran Bungalow New Osmanpura, Aurangabad).	DDT EC 25%— IS : 633—1975
47. CM/L-11896	57	83-06-01	84-05-31	Lalwani Earthmovers, Lalwani Compound, Hamida Road, Bhopal-462001 (M.P.).	General and safety requirements for power thresher spike tooth cylinder type with feeding system cove:ed chute rating 3 HP to 20 HP (2.24 kw to 14.96 kw)— IS : 9020—1979.
48. CM/L-11897	58	83-06-01	84-05-31	Magnum Opus Engineers, 13, N.V.N. Layout New Siddhapudur Gandhipuram, Coimbatore-641044 (T.N.).	Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases with cast iron body having double burner with total gas consumption of 2.77 g/h with burner ratings of 1900 Kcal/h and 1126 Kcal/h IS : 4246—1978.
49. CM/L-11898	59	83-06-01	84-05-31	Sawen Mal Shibu Mal Steel Re-rolling Mill, G.T. Road, Mandi, Gobindgarh-147301 (Punjab).	Cold worked steel high strength deformed bars for concrete reinforcement— IS : 1786—1979.
50. CM/L-11899	60	83-06-01	84-05-31	Industrial Fastners of Gujarat Pvt. Ltd., P.O. Maneja Opp. Makarpura Railway Station, Baroda-390013.	Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes, galvanized hard size : upto and including 4 mm.— IS : 280—1978.
51. CM/L-11900	61	83-06-01	84-05-31	Pilot India Backside J.M.P. Factory, Preet Nagar Road, Jullundur-144004 (Pb)	Propeller type ac ventilating fans upto and including 450 mm sizes IS : 2312—1967.
52. CM/L-11901	62	83-06-01	84-05-31	Navakartikalayam Ltd., Bidjahalli, Village Anantapur Road, Bellary Distt.-583101 (Karnataka)	Structural steel (standard quality) IS:326 1975
53. CM/L-11902	63	83-06-01	84-04-31	Pipes India "Hall View" Nayandahalli, Mysore Road, Bangalore-560039	Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies Class 3, Sizes upto and including 110 mm IS:4985 1981
54. CM/L-11903	64	83-06-16	84-06-15	N.C. Timber Concern, 19-20 Harish Naogi Road, Calcutta-700067 (Office: 19/I Harish Naogi Road, Calcutta-700067)	Plywood tee-chest panels— IS:10 (Part-II) 1976
55. CM/L-11904	65	83-06-16	84-06-15	The Western India Plywood Ltd., Ballipatram, Cannanore-670010	Marine plywood— IS:710—1976.
56. CM/L-11905	66	83-06-16	84-06-15	Super & Aquacem (India) Pvt. Ltd. 14-A, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi-110015	Integral cement water proofing compound IS:2645 1975
57. CM/L-11906	67	83-06-16	84-06-15	Bharat Pesticides Mfg. Co., E-17, DSIDC Industrial Complex Rohtak Road, Nangloi, Delhi-110041	Aldrin EC 30%— IS:1307 1973
58. CM/L-11907	68	83-06-01	84-05-31	Titan Engg. Works, 1/12, M.I.D.C. Area, Tarapur, Bhiwai, Palghar Taluka Distt. Thane-401501 (MS) [off. Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Bhandup, Bombay.	Domestic gas stoves for use with liqui- fied petroleum gases CRC A sheet body, chrome plated, double burners, ratings 1501 & 1903 K cal/h total gas consumption of 296 g/h— IS:4246 1978

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
59. CM/L-11908 44 1983-05-19	83-06-01	84-05-31	D.P. Garg & Co., B. 3, Sector III, NOIDA Complex Dist. Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Steel butt hinges all sizes medium weight IS:1341 1976	
60. CM/L-11909 45 1983-05-29	83-06-01	84-05-31	Baljeet Packers (P) Ltd., 1211 Modern Industrial Estate, Bahadurgarh (Haryana) (Office: 13/2 Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi-110051)	Steel Butt hinges medium weight 100 mm Size IS:1341 1976	
51. CM/L-11910 38 1983-05-29	83-05-01	84-05-31	Parva Lal Ram Gopal, J-10, Udyog Nagar, Manufacturers Co-operative Society, P.O. Piragarhi Rohtak Road, Delhi-41.	Steel butt hinges All sizes, medium weight— IS:1341 1976	
62. CM/L-11911 39 1983-05-28	83-05-16	84-06-15	Rama Steel Tubes Pvt. Ltd., B-21, Site No. 4 Industrial Area Sahibabad (U.P.) [Office: 6 Kishan Market (2nd Floor) 2897, Sirkiwalan, Hauz Quazi, Delhi-110006	Steel tubes for structural purposes Grade : Yst 210 Size : upto and including 100mm Class : 'LIGHT,' 'MEDIUM' and 'HEAVY'— IS:1161 1979	
63. CM/L-11912 40 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	Bansal Engg. Co., Civil Lines, Bulandshahar (U.P.)	General and safety requirements for power thrower, spike tooth cylinder type with feeding system covered chute, rating 5 HP to 12 HP— IS:9020 1979	
64. CM/L-11913 41 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	Tropical Agro-systems Pvt. Ltd., 530/2B, Vanagaram Road, Ambattur, Madras-600038	Butachlor EC 50%— IS:9356 1980	
65. CM/L-11914 42 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	National Products, A-3/A-4 Industrial Estate, Guindy Madras-600032 (T.N.) (Office: 1&2 Krishnaappa Maistry Street, Madras-600003)	Polythylene bucket— IS:3730 1966	
66. CM/L-11915 43 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	Jayaveer Fasteners, C-6, Industrial Estate, Lokikere Road, Davangere-577005 (Karnataka) (Office: 414/1, Kuvempu Road, Near Jayadeva Circle, Davangere-577005)	Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases with 2 burners of the following rating and with pressed steel body RHS IHS BIG SMALL	
67. CM/L-11916 44 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-16	Insecticides & Allied Chemicals, Narayanapuram, Velacheri Road, Madras-601302	Jet size 1/h 80 60 Burner rating Kcal/h 2144 1608 Total gas consumption 326 g/h— IS:4246 1978	
68. CM/L-11917 45 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	Insecticides & Allied Chemicals Narayanapuram, Velacheri Road, Madras-601302	Dimethylate EC 30% IS:3903 1975	
69. CM/L-11918 46 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	The United Agro Chemicals 23-D, Sathy Road, Opp. C.N. College, Verrappan Chatram, Erode-638004 (Office: 157 Mettur Read, Erode-638009)	BHC 10% DP (Gamma Isomer 13%) IS:561 1978	
70. CM/L-11919 47 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	The Century Match Industries, 35 Thiruthangal Road, Sivakasi-626123 (Tamil Nadu) (Office: 12-2-35 Annavithottam Puthur Street, Sivakasi-626123)	Safety matches in boxes— IS:2653 1980	
71. CM/L-11920 40 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	Agro Chemical Inds. Poonamalle-Avadi Road, Kadureddy Madras-600077 (Office: Plot No. 4231, Block T-45, Anna Nagar, Madras-600040)	BHC 50% WD (Gamma Isomer 6.5%) IS:562 1978	
72. CM/L-11921 41 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	MBM Industries, Yogi Nagar, Near Three Petrol Pumps, LBS Marg, Naupada, Thana-400602 (Maharashtra)	Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases, cast iron body with double burners ratings 1600 & 2140 Kcal/h with gas consumption 326 g/h IS:4246 1978	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
73. CM/L-11922 42 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	Dwarkadas Velji Talpatriwala, A-B, Old Anjirwadi, Opposite Hansabad Mazgaon, Bombay-400010 (Office: 135, Kazi Sayed Street Bombay-400003)		Tarpaulin made from high density poly- ethylene woven fabric IS:7903 1976
74. CM/L-11923 43 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	Swarn Agro Inds. Circular Road, Ambala Cantt. (Haryana) (Office: 76 Spathu Road. Ambala City)		General and safety requirements for power thresher spike tooth cylinder type with feeding system covered chute rating 3.7 kw to 18.5 kw (5 HP to 25 HP) IS:9020 1979
75. CM/L-11924 44 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	Kisan Chemicals, 52, Industrial Area, Chandigarh		Quinalphos 25% EC IS:8028 1976
76. CM/L-11925 45 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	Agarwal Engg. Works, B-1, Industrial Estate C.B. Ganj Bareilly (U.P.)		General and safety requirements for power thresher, spike tooth cylinder type with feeding system covered chute rating for 7.5 HP IS:9020 1979
77. CM/L-11926 46 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-86-15	Lahariya Industries, Lohia Bazar, Gwalior-474009(M.P.)		Domestic gas stoves for use with liqui- fied petroleum gases for painted, pressed steel body, double burner with total consumption 320 g/h, burner ratings of 1495 Kcal/h and 2185 Kcal/h IS:4246 1978
78. CM/L-11927 47 1983-05-30	83-06-16	84-06-15	Greysham (International) Pvt. Ltd. 1/1, Roop Nagar, Delhi-110007 (Office: 4-B, Vandhana, 11 Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi-110001)		Deep well hand pumps 100mm bore size IS:9301 1979
79. CM/L-11928 48 1983-05-31	83-06-16	84-06-15	Rama Stool Tubes Pvt. Ltd., B-21, Site No. 4, Industrial Area Sahibabad (U.P.) (Office: 6 Kishan Market (2nd floor) 2879, Sirqiwalan, Hauz Quazil, Delhi-6		Steel tubes for mechanical and general engineering purposes Type: ERW 17 IS:3601 1966
80. CM/L-11929 49 1983-05-31	83-06-16	84-06-15	Vasantham Engineering Works, Plot No. 19, Industrial Estate Konam, Nagercoil-629002 (Office: 253/E-2, K P Road, Nagarcoil-629003)		Metal rolling shutter self coiling type IS:6248 1971
81. CM/L-11930 42 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	Durga Industries, 30 Industrial Area, Bannore, Distt. Morona		Aluminium conductors galvanised steel reinforced for overhead transmission purposes IS: 398 (Part II) 1976
82. CM/L-11931 43 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	National Insulated Cable Co of India Ltd., Shambnagar, Eastern Railway, 24 Parganas, West Bengal		PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric and mining cable with copper conductors for working voltage 3.3 kv IS:1554 (Part II) 1981
83. CM/L-11932 44 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	Mahendra Engineering Works, 433, Puliyalum Coimbatore-641018		Three phase squirrelcage induction motors for centrifugal pumps for agricultural Application upto and including 3.7 kw with class A insulation IS:7538 1975
84. CM/L-11933 45 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	Lakhanpal National Ltd, Makarpura Industrial Estate, GIDC, Baroda-390010 (Gujarat)		Heavy duty dry batteries; designation R-20 IS:9128 1979
85. CM/L-11934 46 1983-05-28	83-06-16	84-06-15	do		Dry batteries for flash-lights, designation R 20 IS:203 1972
86. CM/L-11935 47	83-06-16	84-06-15	Excol Plastics, D-4, Govt. Industrial Estate, Talkatore Road, Lucknow		Injection moulded PVC fittings with solvent cement joints for water supplies "Caps" IS:7834 (Part VIII) 1975

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
87. CM/L-11936	48	83-06-16	84-06-15	do	Injection moulded PVC fittings with solvent cement joints for water supplies IS:7834 (Part IV) 1975
1983-05-28					
88. CM/L-11937	49	83-03-16	84-03-15	Hindustan Insulated Cable Co. C-17, Industrial Area, Meerut Road, Ghaziabad	Aluminium stranded conductors for overhead transmission purposes IS:398 (Part I) 1976
1983-05-29					
89. CM/L-11938	40	83-06-16	84-06-15	Aquafac Paints, 70 Najafgarh Road, New Delhi-110015	Ready mixed paint brushing bituminous black, lead free acid, alkali and heat resisting IS:158 1981
1983-05-30					
90. CM/L-11939	51	83-06-16	84-06-15	Fulegear Electric, 14/2, Trunk Road, Nazarathpeth, Madras-603102	Enclosed distribution fuse boards, 415 V triple pole/neutral (TPN) 16A, 4-way IS:2675 1966
1983-05-30					
91. CM/L-11940	44	83-06-16	84-06-15	Janta Engineering & Foundry Works, P O Chakulia, Distt Singhbhum	Cast iron flushing cistern for closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) 12.5 litre capacity high level IS:774 1971
1983-05-30					
92. CM/L-11941	45	83-06-16	84-06-15	St. Joseph Timber Industries, Vallakkum, Kolletumkera	Plywood tea-chests battens. IS:10 Part (III) 1974
1983-05-30					
93. CM/L-11942	46	83-06-16	84-06-15	Surya Cables, Gali No 9, Samaypur Badli, Delhi-110042	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables unarmoured with aluminium conductors for working voltages upto and including 1100V, excluding cables for use under low temperature conditions IS:1554 (Part I) 1976
1983-05-30					
94. CM/L-11943	47	83-06-16	84-06-15	Coimbatore Premier Corp. Pvt. Ltd., 1/536, Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore-641030 (Office: 26 th Avanashi Road, Coimbatore-641030)	Monoset pumps of the following sizes: Size Spd Type Duty Point (mm) (RPM) Model Motor
1983-05-30					
95. CM/L-11944	48	83-06-16	84-06-15	Thermoflex Cables Industries, 13 B. Amsa Industrial Estate, Sakhi-Vihar Road, Bombay-400072	75x65 2880 H.24 TMB At 25.5m, 3.7kw head discharge: Class 9 ips and 'A' overall efficiency 53% IS:9079-1979
1983-05-30					
96. CM/L-11945	49	83-06-16	84-06-15	Pritam Electric Co., 44-A, Dilshad Garden G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi-110032	PVC insulated sheathed and unsheathed cables with aluminium or copper conductors for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts excluding cables for use under outdoor/low temperature conditions— IS:694-1977
1983-05-30					
97. CM/L-11946	50	83-06-16	84-06-15	Jaljyoti Corporation 43, G.I.D.C. Indl. Estate, Vatva, Ahmedabad-382443	PVC insulated cables sheathed and unsheathed cables with aluminium or copper conductors for working voltages upto and including 1100 V excluding cables for use under low temperature condition but including cables for use under outdoor conditions— IS:694-1977
1983-05-29					
98. CM/L-11947	51	83-06-16	84-06-15	Bindawala Electrical Industries (P) Ltd., B-17, Industrial Area, Kanpur Road, Lucknow-226012	Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies Class 2 & 3 sizes upto and including 110mm— IS:4985-1981
1983-05-30					
					Aluminium stranded conductors for overhead transmission purposes— IS:398 (Part I) —1976

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
99. CM/L-11948	52	83-06-16	84-06-15	Kalsi Industries, G.T. Road, Shahbad, 1783-05-31 Markanda, Haryana	General and safety requirements for power threshers, spike tooth cylinder type with feeding system covered chut; rating 2.2 kw to 15 kw (3 HP to 20 HP) — IS:7020—1979
100. CM/L-11949	53	83-06-16	84-06-15	Sri Rayalaseema Paper Mill, Ltd., 1983-05-31 Vasantnagar, Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh) (Office: T.G.L. Building, T.G.L. Road, Adoni-518301 Kurnool District)	Writing and printing papers Types: (1) Crum laid and crum wove (2) Printing white IS:1848—1981
101. CM/L-11950	46	83-03-16	84-03-15	Chim Lums Pvt. Ltd. Thiruvettimalai Road, 1983-05-31 Chennapat, Madras-600044 (Tamil Nadu)	Spindle oils, extra light, light medium and heavy grades. IS:93 (Part II)—1981
102. CM/L-11951	47	83-06-16	84-06-15	Suphalal Laminators, 4 Khagendra Chitter Road, Cossipore, Calcutta-700001 (Office: 4 Synagogue Street, Calcutta-700001)	Laminated jute bags for packing fertilizers manufactured from 380 g/m 63x99 tarpaulin fabric — IS:7406 (Part II)—1980
103. CM/L-11952	48	83-06-16	84-06-15	H. H. Biscuits Manufacturing Company, 58-B, Dadanagar Industrial Estate, Kanpur-208012 (Office: 110/5, N. Hru Nagar, Kanpur-208012)	Biscuits, Variety: Glucose— IS:1011—1981
104. CM/L-11953	49	83-06-16	84-06-15	Sutarkhan Chemical Inds., Ltd., 1983-05-31 46, MIDC Industrial Estate, Roha Distt. Raigad (Maharashtra)	Quinalphos 25% EC— IS:3018—1976

[No. CMD/13:11]

नई विलो

का. आ. 2507.—भारतीय मानक संस्था एकद द्वारा अधिसूचित करती है कि निम्नलिखित अनुसूची के कालम 2 व 3 में विविध उत्पादों का विद्युतीकरण
मूल्य कालम 4, 5, 6 व 8 के अनुसार शोधित किया गया है। विद्युतीकरण की शोधित दर प्रत्येक के सामने दी गई तिथि से लागू होती है:

अनुसूची

विद्युतीकरण शुल्क दर

भारत सरकार के राजपत्र अधिसूचना के
भाग -2 खंड-3, उपर्युक्त (2) का संदर्भ

क्रम संख्या	उत्पाद	IS: सं.	इकाई	प्रति इकाई र. पै.	इकाईयों के लिए	असिक्युरिटी एस. बी. स.	अंकत: संशोधित व तिथि	जारी करने की तिथि	लागू क होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. वर्षायों के हृत्ये	IS: 208-1979	एक मद	0.03	पहली 30000	—	4503	1976 11 27	1981 10 01	
				0.02	पहली 20000		1976 11 05		
				0.01	प्रत्येक				
2. हृगस्टन फिलामेट के विद्युत लैप्टों के सामान्य कार्य	IS: 416-1978	100 बल्क	0.30	सभी	92	—	1977 01 06	1983 10 01	
					1976 12 15				
3. कंकट सामर्थ्य परीक्षण के साथे	IS: 516-1959	एक मद	1.00	सभी	—	2442	1980 09 20	1983 01 01	
						1980 08 07			
4. भूमिगत फायर हाइड्रेंट फायर बाल्ट टाइप	IS: 908-1978	एक हाइड्रेंट	4.00	सभी	—	2445	1980 09 20	1983 01 01	
						1980 08 28			
5. लदायों और छातु संक्षेप यात्रों में प्रयुक्त नव्य ट्रैकिं कैबिनेट	IS: 1026-1926	100 मीटर	7.50	सभी	—	1638	1976 05 15	1982 04 01	
						1976 04 23			
6. कंकट प्रबलग के लिए हृत्ये इसात तार सविन्यास	IS: 1966-1967	एक डन	5.00	सभी	—	2448	1980 09 20	1983 01 01	
						1980 09 20			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
7.	पान रोधन और संविरोधन के लिए बिट्टमां यांत्रिक	IS: 1580-1969	एक टन	3.00	सभी	—	2442 1980 08-27	1980-09 20	1983 01 01
8.	इयरों के पेंचदार छक्कन	IS: 1784-1977	100 मद	15.00 10.00	पहली योग	4734 1976-11-25	—	1976 12 08	1982 12 01
9.	पूर्व प्रतिबलित कंकोट के लिए सावा 1976 साथ बिंचे इस्पात तार (शैत बिंचे प्रति-बलन मुक्त तार)	IS: 1785 [भाग 1]	एक टन	3.00	सभी	—	2445 1980 08 28	1980 09 20	1983 01 01
10.	पूर्व प्रतिबलित कंकोट के लिए सावा मध्य 2) 1967 बिंचे इस्पात तार (एड्स्ट्रोन तार)	IS : 1785	भाग एक टन	3.00	सभी	—	2445 1980 08 28	1980 09 20	1983 01 01
11.	कंकोट में दिस्तार औरों के लिए पूर्व बने पुरुक (बिट्ट-मन विं)	IS: 1838-1961	एक म. २	0.30	सभी	—	2442 1930 08 27	1930 09 20	1983 01 01
12.	ग्राटद्वारा (लाईबुह के सम्मुख १) 1973 वैनल बाल)	IS: 2191 (भाग —	—	0.30	सभी	—	2445 1980 08 28	1980 09 20	1983 01 01
13.	सपाट द्वारा (पार्टी- कल बोड के सम्मुख १966 वैनल बाल)	IS: 2191 (भाग १)	—	0.30	सभी	—	—	—	1983 01 01
14.	सपाट द्वारा (गार्ड के सम्मुख १973 वैनल बाल)	IS: 2202 (भाग १)	—	0.30	सभी	—	2445 1980 08 28	1980 09 20	1983 01 01
15.	सपाट द्वारा (पार्टी- कल बोड के सम्मुख २) 1980 वैनल बाल)	IS: 220	भाग	0.30	सभी	—	—	—	1983 01 01
16.	राणि पारी के मॉटर	IS: 2373-1973	एक मीटर	5.00	सभी	—	2445 1980 08 28	1980 09 20	1983 01 01
17.	क्षृत वैरो	IS: 2331-1963	एक ब्लील वीरो	1.00	सभी	—	“	“	1983 01 01
18.	शैक्षण्ड के लिए प्लारिटक की सीट और छक्कन	IS : 2548-1967	एक मद (सीट एवं छक्कन)	0.40 0.25	पहली योग	4000	— “	“	1983 01 01
19.	राकरा पूहरा	IS: 3062-1982	एक कुहारा	1.50	सभी	1107	— 1976 02 16	1976 03 20	1982 11 01
20.	पैसिल कप्रिशूर्या	IS: 3084-1975	1000 कप्रिशूर्या	0.20	सभी	—	2716 1970 08 03	1970 08 15	1983 01 01
21.	पी बी ई (विनायक) द्रव्योरटोप फर्मी की टाइल	IS : 3401-1966	100 मी२	3.00	सभी	—	2445 1980 09 23	1980 09 20	1983 01 01
22.	इया नियंत्रक (प्रवालिन)	IS: 3584-1975	एक मद	1.00 0.50 0.25	पहली अगली योग	3000 2000 शैक्षण्ड	— “ “	“	1981 10 01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
23.	कपाट बाल्मों के लिए IS : 3950-1966 एक बर्बादी	1.00	सभी	—	2445	1930 09 20	1983 01 01		
	सरफैम बाल्म				1930 08 28				
24.	इमारती लकड़ी के लिए IS : 4021-1976 एम मी. ३	0.50	सभी	—					1983 01 01
	दरवाजों, बिल्डिंगों और रोशनदारों के फ्रेम								
25.	धन सांचे और लम्बाई IS : 4031-1968 एक मद	0.75	सभी	3563	—	1970 11 07	1983 01 01		
	तुलनित			1970 10 16					
26.	दो पहियों वाली IS : 4184-1967 एक हायगाड़ी	1.00	सभी	—	2445	1980 09 20	1983 01 01		
	हायगाड़ी			1980 08 28					
27.	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए बैलिंग इस्पात तार फैब्रिक	6.00	सभी	2412	—	1980 09 20	1933 01 01		
				1980 08 27					
28.	पेयजल पूर्ति के लिए IS : 4985-1981 एम मीट्र	0.02	पहली	200000	—	2445	1980 09 20	1984 06 01	
	कठोर पी बी सी	0.01	शेष		1980 08 28				
	पाइप								
29.	स्विंग बैंक टाइप के रीफ्लेक्स गैर	IS 5312 (भाग 1) एक बाल्म 1969	0.50	पहली	5000	—	4503	1976 11 27	1983 01 01
	दामसी बाल्म		0.25	शेष		1976 11 05			
30.	ट्रिंट उपकरण	IS : 5513-1976 एक मव	2.00	सभी	2.00	—	2445	1980 09 20	1983 01 01
				—	1980 08 28				
31.	सी-ट्रैटेलिपर उपकरण	IS : 5514-1969	1.50	सभी	—	2442	1980 09 20	1983 01 01	
				1980 08 27					
32.	परिवर्ती प्रवाह टाइप के बायू पारगार्मी उपकरण (इलेन टाइप)	IS : 5516-1969	2.00	सभी	—				1983 01 01
33.	पूर्व प्रतिबलित कंकोट IS : 6003-1983 एक टन	3.00	सभी	—	2445	1980-09 20	1984 05 01		
	के लिए दातवार तार			1980 08 28					
34.	प्लास्टिक के फलाण टैक (वार्ष गहित साइफ्स नुमा)	IS : 7231-1974 एक टैक	0.50	सभी	—	1390	1976 04 17	1983 01 01	
				1976 03 25					
35.	धूम नियन्त्रित (नियंत्रण) IS : 7680-1975 एक के लिए बेल्ट किए धूम अन्य कार्बन इस्पात के गैस सिलिंडर	5.00	पहली	10000	4734	—	1976-12-08	1982 07 01	
		मिलिंडर	4.00	शेष	1976 11 25				
36.	प्रैम-रीम गिस के लिए बैल्ट विए हुए अत्य कार्बन इस्पात में गैस सिलिंडर	IS : 7681-1975	5.00 पहली	10000	2472	—	1976 07 10	1982 07 01	
			4.00 शेष		1976 06 21				

S.O. 2507.—The Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the marking fees pertaining to various products referred to in col. 2 and 3 of the following Schedule have been revised as mentioned in Col. 4, 5 and 6 thereof. The revised rate of marking fees shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

THE SCHEDULE

Sl.	Product	IS : No.	Unit	Marking Fee Rate		Reference to Govt of India Gazette Notification, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii)			Date of Effect
				Per Unit	For Unit	Superseded S.O. No. & Date	Partially Modified S.O. No. & Date		
				Rs	P				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Door handles	IS : 208-1979	One Piece	0.03 0.02 0.01	First 3000 Next 2000 Remaining	—	4503 1976-11-05	1976-11-27	1981-10-01
2.	Tungsten filament general service electric lamps	IS : 418-1978	100 Bulbs	0.20	All	92 1976-12-13	—	1977-01-08	1982-10-01
3.	Moulds for concrete strength testing	IS : 516-1959	One Piece	1.00	All	—	2442 1980-08-27	1980-09-20	1983-01-01
4.	Underground fire hydrant, sluicevalve type	IS : 909-1975	One Hydrant	4.00	All	—	2443 1980-08-28	1980-09-20	1983-01-01
5.	Flexible trailing cable for use in quarries and metalliferous mines	IS : 1026-1966	100 Metre	7.50	All	—	1638 1976-04-23	1976-05-15	1982-04-01
6.	Hand-drawn steel wire fabric for concrete reinforcement	IS : 1566-1967	One Tonne	5.00	All	—	2442 1980-08-27	1980-09-20	1983-01-01
7.	Bituminous compounds for waterproofing and caulking	IS : 1580-1969	One Tonne	3.00	All	—	2442 1980-08-27	1980-09-20	1983-01-01
8.	crewed closures for drums	IS : 1784-1977	1000 Pieces	15.00 10.00	First 100 Remaining	4734 1976-11-23	—	1976-12-08	1982-12-01
9.	Plain hard-drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete cold drawn stress-relieved wire)	IS : 1785 (Part-I)-1976	One Tonne	3.00	All	—	2445 1980-08-28	1980-09-20	1983-01-01
10.	Plain hard-drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete (as-drawn wire)	IS : 1785 (Part 2)-1967	-do-	3.00	All	—	-do-	-do-	1983-01-01
11.	Preformed fillers for expansion joints in concrete (bitumen impregnated)	IS : 1838-1961	One m ²	0.30	All	—	2442 1980-08-27	1980-09-20	1983-01-01
12.	Flush doors (ply-wood face panels) (Part 1)-1973	IS : 2191	-do-	0.30	All	—	2445 1980-08-28	1980-09-20	1983-01-01
13.	Flush doors (particle board face panels) (Part 1)-1966	IS : 2191	-do-	0.30	All	—	—	—	1983-01-01
14.	Flush doors (ply-wood face panels) (Part-1)-1973	IS : 2202	-do-	0.30	All	—	2445 1980-08-28	1980-09-20	1983-01-01
15.	Flush doors (Particle board face panels). (Part 2)-1980	IS : 220	-do-	0.30	All	—	—	—	1983-01-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
16. Bulk water meters	IS : 2373-1973	One Meter	5.00	All	—	2445 1980-08-28	1980-09-20	1983-01-01	
17. Wheel barrows	IS : 2431-1963	One Wheel barrow	1.00	All	—	-do-	-do-	1983-01-01	
18. Plastic seat and cover for water closets	IS : 2548-1967	One Piece (seat plus cover)	0.40 0.25	First 4000 Remaining	—	-do-	-do-	1983-01-01	
19. Rocker sprayer	IS : 3062-1982	One sprayer	1.50	All	1107 1976-02-16	—	1976-03-20	1982-11-01	
20. Pencil slats	IS : 3084-1975	1000 slats	0.20	All	—	2716 1970-08-03	1970-08-15	1983-01-01	
21. P.V.C. (Vinyl) asbestos floor tiles	IS : 3461-1966	100 m ²	3.00	All	—	2445 1980-08-28	1980-09-20	1983-01-01	
22. Door closeres (hydraulic)	IS : 3564-1975	One Piece	1.00 0.50 0.25	First 3000 Next 2000 Remaining	—	-do-	-do-	1981-10-01	
23. Surface boxes for sluice valves	IS : 3950-1966	One Box	1.00	All	—	-do-	-do-	1983-01-01	
24. Timber door, window and ventilator frames	IS : 4021-1976	One m ²	0.50	All	—	-do-	-do-	1983-01-01	
25. Cube moulds and length comparators	IS : 4031-1968	One Piece	0.75	All	3563 1970-10-16	—	1970-11-07	1983-01-01	
26. Wheel barrows with two wheels	IS : 4184-1967	One Wheel barrow	1.00	All	—	2445 1980-08-28	1980-09-20	1983-01-01	
27. Welded steel wire fabric for general use	IS : 4948-1974	One Tonne	6.00	All	—	2442 1980-08-27	1980-09-20	1983-01-01	
28. Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies	IS : 4985-1981	One Metre	0.02 0.01	First 20000 Remaining	—	2445 1980-08-28	1980-09-20	1984-06-01	
29. Swing check type reflux (non-return) valves (Part I)-1969	IS : 5312	One Valve	0.50 0.25	First 5000 Remaining	—	4503 1976-11-05	1976-11-27	1983-01-01	
30. Vacat apparatus	IS : 5513-1976	One Piece	2.40	All	—	2445 1980-08-28	1980-09-20	1983-01-01	
31. Apparatus for Le Chatelier	IS : 5514-1969	One Piece	1.50	All	—	2442 1980-08-27	1980-09-20	1983-01-01	
32. Variable flow type air permeability apparatus (Blaine type)	IS : 5516-1969	-do-	2.00	All	—	-do-	-do-	1983-01-01	
33. Indented wire for prestressed concrete	IS : 6003-1983	One Tonne	3.00	All	—	2445 1980-08-28	1980-09-20	1984-05-01	
34. Plastic flushing cisterns (valveless syp- phonic type)	IS : 7331-1974	One Cistern	0.50	All	—	1390 1976-03-25	1976-04-17	1983-01-01	
35. Welded low carbon steel gas cylinder for ammonia (anhydrous) gas	IS : 7680-1975	One Cylinder	5.00 4.00	First 10000 Remaining	4734 1976-11-25	—	1976-12-08	1982-07-01	
36. Welded low carbon steel gas cylinders for chlorine gas	IS : 7681-1965	-do-	5.00 4.00	First 10000 Remaining	2472 1976-06-21	—	1976-07-10	1982-07-01	

मई विल्सनी, 23 जून, 1986

का. ना. 2508.—समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक सेस्टा (प्रमाणन विवर), 1955 के विनियम 14 के उपविनियम (4) के अनुसार प्रधिसूचित किया जाता है कि लाइसेंस संख्या सी.एम./एल-1077141, जिसके ब्यौरे नीचे घनसूची में दिये गये हैं, 86-01-01 से रद्द कर दिया गया है और बापर से लिया माना जाये :

घनसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या और दिनांक	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	रद्द लाइसेंस के ग्राहीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया	सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक
1. सी.एम./एल-1077141 82-05-11	मेसर्ट नारेन प्लास्टिक्स प्रा.लि., 35वीं पेमजल पूर्ति के लिए भ्रमन्यकृत पीवी - IS : 4985-1981 पेमजल पूर्ति के लिए भ्रमन्यकृत पीवीसी पात्र की विशिष्ट	मील विल्सनी-हायुक रोड, गाजियाबाद (उ.प.)	सी.पाइप	

[सी.एम. शी/55 : 1077141]
बी.एन. सिंह, अपर महानियोजक

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 1986

S.O.2503.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (4) of regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that Licence No. CM/L-1077141 particulars of which are given in the Schedule below has been cancelled with effect from 86-01-01 as the firm does not want to operate the licence:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Name & Address of the Licencee	Article/process covered by the Relevant Indian Standards Licence Cancelled
1. CM/L-1077141 82-05-11	M/s. Northern Plastics Pvt. Ltd. 35th KM Stone, Delhi-Hapur Road, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	unplasticized PVC Pipes for pot- able water supplies	IS : 4985-1981 Specification for Unplasticized PVC Pipes for potable water supplies.

[CMD/55 : 1077141]
B.N. SINGH, Addl. Director General

परिवहन मंत्रालय
(जन-भूतल परिवहन विभाग)

मई विल्सनी, 30 जून, 1986

का. ना. 2509.—चूंकि कोषीन गोदी अभिक (रोजगार का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1959 को पुनः संशोधित करने के लिए गोदी अभिक (रोजगार का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4, उपधारा 1 द्वारा यथाधिरेक्षित एक कानूनी स्कीम के प्रारूप का प्रकाशन भारत सरकार, परिवहन मंत्रालय, जन-भूतल परिवहन विभाग की अधिसूचना संख्या का. ना. 612, विनांक 21 अनवरी, 1986 को भारत के राजपत्र के भाग II, खंड 3, उपर्युक्त (ii) में हुआ था जिसमें उक्त अभिक स्कीम के सरकारी राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से 60 दिनों की प्रवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी घटितियों से भ्रापत्तिया और सुकावधार्मित किए गए थे, जिनके उसमें प्रभावित होने की संभावना थी ;

और चूंकि उक्त राजपत्र जनसाक्षात्र को 17 फरवरी, 1986 को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और चूंकि जन साक्षात्र से उक्त प्रारूप पर कोई व्यापक या सुकावधार्मित नहीं हुए हैं ;

इसलिए, इव भेदभीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 4, उपधारा 1 द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कोषीन गोदी अभिक (रोजगार का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1959 को पुनः संशोधित करने हेतु निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्—

1. (i) इस स्कीम का नाम कोषीन गोदी अभिक (रोजगार का विनियमन) संशोधन स्कीम, 1986 है ।
- (ii) यह सरकारी राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रकृत होती ।
2. कोषीन गोदी अभिक (रोजगार का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1959 की घनसूची में मद (छ) के भाव निम्नलिखित मद जोड़ी जाए, अर्थात्—
“(ज) ईलीटिकल सुपरवाइजर” ।

[का. ना. - एस शी एस/18/82 - एस. IV)]
बी. शंकरलालगम, निरेक

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
(Department of Surface Transport)
New Delhi, the 30th June, 1986

S.O. 2509.—Whereas a certain draft scheme further to amend the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 546-547 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 8th February, 1986 with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport, Department of Surface Transport No. S.O. 512, dated the 21st January, 1986 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby till the expiry of a period of 60 days from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette ;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 17th February, 1986;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft scheme;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, The Central Government hereby makes the following Scheme further to amend the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959, namely :—

1. (1) This scheme may be called the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1986.
- (2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the schedule to the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959 after item (g), the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

"(h) Tally/Table Supervisor."

[F. No. LDX/18/82-L. IV]
V. SANKARALINGAM, Director.

प्रबंधालय

(प्रसंचार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 1986

S.O. 2510.—स्वामी प्राह्णी संघर्ष 627, फिल्म 3 मार्च, 1980 द्वारा लागू किये गये मासिक तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के उत्तराधीन के अनुसार मध्यनिवासक, प्रसंचार विभाग वे समायमकीट टेलीफोन केन्द्र, समितिनामूद्दे विभाग 14-07-1986 से प्रयोगित हर प्राप्ती लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[लेटर 5-33/86-पी एच बी]
के. पी. शर्मा, सहायक मध्यनिवासक (पी.एच.बी)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(Department of Telecommunication)
New Delhi, the 23rd June, 1986

S.O. 2510.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Department of Telecommunication, hereby specifies 14-07-1986 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Sathyankottai Telephone Exchange, Tamil Nadu Circle.

[No. 5-33/86-PHB]
K. P. SHARMA, Asst. Director General (PHB)

प्रबंधालय
नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 1986

S.O. 2511.—बौद्धिक विभाग अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इलाहाबाद बैक के प्रबन्धन से सम्बन्ध लियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के लिए, प्रत्युत्थ

में निविष्ट बौद्धिक विभाव में केन्द्रीय सरकार बौद्धिक प्रधिकरण नं. 2, दानबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-6-86 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 1986

S.O. 2511.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Allahabad Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th June, 1986.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) At DHANBAD

Reference No. 103 of 1985

In the matter of Industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employment in relation to the management of Bank and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen—Shri S. K. Tewary, General Secretary, The Bihar State Allahabad Bank Employees' Union.

On behalf of the employers—Shri Shrikant, Law Officer.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Banking

Dated, Dhanbad, the 10th June, 1986

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide their Order No. L-12012/276 84-D.II(A), dated, the 8th July, 1985.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Allahabad Bank in relation to their Patna Branch in imposing the penalty of stoppage of two increments of Shri Ranbir Singh Saini, Clerk Patna Branch is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

The case of the workman is that the concerned workman Shri R. S. Saini was working as a Clerk in the Patna Branch of Allahabad Bank. He was issued with a memo on 3-10-79 alleging that on 30-7-79 at about 11.00 A.M. the concerned workman along with some other employees of the Allahabad Bank had gheraoed Shri L.D. Bajpai the then Regional Manager, Allahabad Region, Allahabad in the premises of the Bank at 14, India Exchange Place, Calcutta when Shri Bajpai had gone to Calcutta for some official work. The concerned workman filed his reply to the said memo on 17-12-79 stating that on the alleged date of occurrence i.e. on 30-7-79 he was on leave for some urgent work. He had also alleged in his reply that the memo was served on him with a malafide intention. The records of the Allahabad Bank at Patna will show that the petitioner was on leave duly granted by the authorities on 30-7-79 as his wife was in a serious condition in the night of between 29/30 July due to abortion and the concerned workman was looking after her. After the receipt of the reply dated 17-12-79 the management issued chargesheet under the signature of Personnel Manager, Head Office Calcutta vide letter dated 26-12-79. The same allegation had been repeated in the chargesheet as contained in the memo earlier issued to the concerned workman and to which the concerned workman had filed his showcause. The concerned workman filed his reply to the chargesheet on 23-1-80 confirming the statement made in his reply to the memo dated 3-10-79. After the submission of the reply by the workman,

a departmental proceeding was initiated by the Bank against the concerned workman at Calcutta although the concerned workman was posted at Patna. The enquiry was first made by Shri J. C. Chakravorty but the enquiry conducted by him remained partial as Shri Chakravorty left the service of the Bank and then Shri A. Ghosh started enquiry afresh. Shri Ghosh also left the enquiry proceeding as he also left the bank. Finally Shri T. K. Dutta was appointed as enquiry officer directly from the public as he was not a Bank employee. The concerned workman along with his defence Assistant M. N. Roy an employee of the Bank posted at Rajendra Nagar Branch Patna attended the enquiry at Calcutta before Shri T. K. Dutta. The concerned workman was appearing before the enquiry officer along with his defence assistant but as a circular dt. 23-8-80 was issued by the Bank, the concerned workman was prohibited from taking his defence assistant to Calcutta. Due to the said circular the concerned workman could not take his witness also to Calcutta who was to support the version of the concerned workman that he was on leave on the alleged date of occurrence and that the leave was granted by the management and there was mention of leave in the leave register and attendance register of the Bank at Patna. The concerned workman had called for those registers but inspite of the request the management did not produce those papers before the Enquiry Officer. The concerned workman had also prayed that as he is posted at Patna, the enquiry should be conducted at Patna. The Enquiry Officer had fixed 28-7-81 for enquiry at Calcutta and the concerned workman had gone to attend the enquiry alone. Inspite of the request of the concerned workman for his defence assistant, the enquiry officer proceeded with the enquiry and the statement of the complainant Shri L. D. Bajpei was taken. The concerned workman made some note on the enquiry proceeding that he does not hope to get justice from the enquiry proceeding. When the concerned workman wrote his comment for the second time the enquiry the concerned workman left the place. Thereafter the concerned workman waited for sometime and thereafter searched for the enquiry officer and when the enquiry officer was not found the concerned workman left the place. Thereafter the concerned workman left for Patna. Shri Bajpei lay his letter dated 6-8-79 addressed to the General Manager, Head Office, Calcutta concerning the occurrence dated 30-7-79 did not name the concerned workman as one of the persons participated in the gherao. Shri Bajpei in the letter dated 24-8-79 for the first time introduced the name of the concerned workman as one of the persons who was in the gherao, procession and slogan shouting. It is submitted by the concerned workman that in fact the concerned workman was not present at Calcutta on 30-7-79 and that he was falsely implicated due to his trade union activities. The concerned workman had attended the enquiry on all the dates till 28-7-81 and had signed on the enquiry proceeding. The enquiry officer did not inform him of the next day fixed on 28-7-81 and had conducted the enquiry ex parte against the concerned workman. The enquiry officer had made certain entries in the Enquiry proceeding in the absence of the concerned workman on 28-7-81. When the concerned workman got the decision of the disciplinary authority vide letter dated 11-2-82, he challenged the same to the proper authority and explained the fact in his petition dated 6-5-82. Inspite of the petitions of the concerned workman dated 6-5-82 in which he had stated about his leave on 30-7-79 on account of the abortion of his wife the disciplinary authority did not care to make any comment on the said fact and the same was not considered. The authorities failed to comment on the facts whether the leave petition sanctioned by the Chief Manager, Patna and the facts of abortion of his wife were correct or not. The concerned workman had called for the papers regarding leave application, attendance register, leave register during the conciliation proceeding before the ALC(C), Patna but the management failed to produce them except the attendance register in which the word leave is mentioned against the concerned workman. After the imposition of the punishment the concerned workman moved all the concerned authorities including the appellate authority but with no result and thereafter the matter was taken up by the union and the conciliation proceeding was initiated before the ALC(C) Patna which ended in failure and thereafter the present reference was made. It is submitted that the authorities have acted on the basis of surmises and supposition and acted contrary to the records. It is further submitted that the concerned

workman was a General Secretary of Bihar State, Allahabad Bank Employees Union at the time of occurrence and was always ventilating the grievances of the workmen of the Allahabad Bank and as such the management was not satisfied with the trade union activities of the concerned workman. He was being harassed by the management because of his trade union activities. The punishment imposed upon the concerned workman was improper and harsh.

The case of the management is that the concerned workman indulged in the acts of indiscipline several times in the past for which the management had taken disciplinary action against him. The concerned workman was charged for his indiscipline and misconduct on 30-7-79 at Calcutta. It may be that the concerned workman was on leave on the date of occurrence and the said leave was taken to camouflage his acts of misconduct. The management had no knowledge that the wife of the concerned workman was in serious condition at the relevant time. Even if he was on leave on 30-7-79, the fact that he was present at Calcutta on that date cannot be falsified. His remaining on leave on 30-7-79 shows that he was very much present at the head office and misbehaved with his superior as alleged in the chargesheet. The enquiry against the concerned workman was conducted quite fairly and the principles of natural justice had been observed. The proceedings of the enquiry establish that all the allegations made against him were true and the defence taken up by the concerned workman was conducted having no relation with reality. Shri L. D. Bajpei did not write any letter on 6-8-79 and 24-8-79. It is not a fact that Shri Bajpei did not involve the concerned workman in the act of misconduct. There was no leave application filed by the concerned workman at the Patna Branch of Allahabad Bank as the concerned workman had not submitted any leave application for 30-7-79. The management has given several acts of misbehaviour and misconduct of the concerned workman for which disciplinary proceedings were taken against him. On the above plea it is submitted that the charge against the concerned workman was established in the departmental proceeding. The punishment and the penalty of the stoppage of two increments under the circumstances was not at all severe.

The point for determination is whether the charge against the concerned workman had been established in the domestic enquiry and that penalty of stoppage of 2 increments were justified.

The management and the union had both raised the preliminary point whether the enquiry held against the concerned workman into the charges was proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice. The matter was heard and by the order dated 10-3-86 the Tribunal held that the enquiry against the concerned workman was fair and proper and thereafter the case was set for hearing on merit on the materials which were already on the record of the enquiry proceeding.

The allegation of Shri Bajpei is set down in his confidential letter dated 6-8-79 written from Allahabad Bank to the General Manager, Head Office, Calcutta. On perusal of this letter Ext. W-1 which is now an admitted document, it will appear that Shri Bajpei has stated the details of hooliganism by the members of Allahabad Bank Employees' Association at Calcutta on 28-7-79, 29-7-79 and 30-7-79. He also mentioned the name of Shri Ashok Singh, General Secretary of the Association and Shri S. N. Dhawan. These are the two specific names disclosed in Ext. W-1. The name of the concerned workman Shri R. S. Saini is not mentioned in this letter Ext. W-1. In the enquiry Shri Bajpei while being examined as witness No. 1 stated that he knew Shri R. S. Saini personally and no reason has been assigned as to why the name of Shri Saini has not been mentioned in Ext. W-1. It is not that no name had been mentioned in Ext. W-1 and Shri Bajpei had in fact given the names of two important members of the union who had taken part in the gherao and insulting slogans. If Shri Saini was really present either on 28, 29 and 30 of July, 1979 at Calcutta in the group of Hooligans, Shri Bajpei must have named him in Ext. W-1 as he has in fact named 2 of the important members of the union. The name of the concerned workman was first introduced as a member of the hooligans in the letter of Shri Bajpei dated 24-8-79 which is marked Ext. W-2 in the case. Ext. W-2 is a letter from Shri Bajpei to the Manager, Head office, Calcutta in continuation of his letter dated 6-8-79 (Ex. W-1). He has stated therein that in the

large mob which had gheraoed him and shouted filthy slogans and held demonstrations at Calcutta on 30-7-79 the main allies of Shri Ashok Singh were Shri Saini, Clerk, Patna Branch and he has also named three others. At first there was a denial by the management about the two letters written by Shri Bajpei dated 6-8-79 and 24-8-79 but during the course of enquiry proceedings they had to agree and had also given its copy to the concerned workman. In para-10 of the W. S. the management is even now insisting that Shri L. D. Bajpei did not write any letter on 6-8-79 and 24-8-79. It will also appear that the charge against the concerned workman was based on the letter of Shri Bajpei dated 6-8-79 and 24-8-79 but the management was still denying the existence of the letter dated 6-8-79 and 24-8-79. This is not without purpose. As discussed above it will appear that the name of the concerned workman did not find place in Ext. W-1 dated 6-8-79 and that his name first appeared in the letter of Shri Bajpei dated 24-8-79. The management was understanding the weakness against the case of the concerned workman and as such was denying the existence of the letter dated 6-8-79 and 24-8-79 although in fact those letters had been written by Shri Bajpei to the Calcutta Office and the concerned workman was charged on the basis of the allegation made in Ext. W-1. The fact that the name of the concerned workman was not included in the earliest document Ext. W-1 shows doubtful nature of the presence of the concerned workman in the occurrence which took place on 30-7-79 at Calcutta.

The case of the concerned workman is that he was on leave on 30-7-79 as there was abortion of his wife in the night between 29/30-7-79 and that he had personally handed over his leave application in the office of Allahabad Bank at Patna at about 10.00 A.M. and had obtained leave. It is stated in para-24 of the W.S. of the workmen that the concerned workman had called for papers regarding leave application, attendance register, leave register etc. from the management during the conciliation proceeding but the management failed to produce them except attendance register in which on 30-7-79 the word leave is mentioned against the concerned workman. In para-15 of the W.S. of the management the contents of para 24 of the W.S. of workmen is stated to be totally irrelevant for the purpose of the dismissal of the reference. The management does not specifically deny that the concerned workman had not taken leave on 30-7-79. As there is no denial of the fact that leave was noted in the attendance register against the name of the concerned workman. It is clear that the concerned workman was shown on leave on 30-7-79 in the attendance register. Now this entry of leave in the attendance register could not have been made without a petition from the concerned workman. The concerned workman must have filed the said petition for leave and on its grant there was the entry of leave in the attendance register against the name of the concerned workman. In spite of the request of the union of the concerned workman the management did not file the application for leave of the concerned workman and the leave register which would have shown the cause for which leave was taken by the concerned workman. The fact that the management although possessing those papers is not producing it shows that the concerned workman had applied for leave on the ground of abortion of his wife on the night of 29/30-7-79 and therefore the management was not producing the same as that would have strengthened the case of the concerned workman.

One more important factor in this connection is disclosed in the evidence of Shri Bajpei in the enquiry proceeding. He has stated in the enquiry proceeding that the concerned workman along with others was one of the members of the party which had indulged in hooliganism, abusive slogan shouting on 28-7-79 and 30-7-79. Shri Bajpei had not named the concerned workman in the incident of 29-7-79. This means that the concerned workman was present at Calcutta from 29th to 30th July, 1979. The other two witnesses examined on behalf of the management before the enquiry officer did not state about the incidence of 28th and 29th of July, 1979 and have only supported Shri Bajpei about some of the incident which took place on 30-7-79. According to the evidence of Shri Bajpei the concerned workman was present on 28-7-79 at Calcutta, 28-7-79 was a working day and if the management had produced the attendance register it would have given a clear picture whether the concerned workman was present or absent on 28-7-79. According to the case of the concerned workman it will appear that he was present at Patna and had taken leave for 30-7-79 only. It appears that the management has not produced the attendance register as that would have shown the concerned workman present in the office of the Bank at Patna on 28-7-79 thus falsifying the evidence of Shri Bajpei. Thus it is not without reason that the management is suppressing the document admittedly in their possession as the production of those documents would have falsified the entire case of the management against the concerned workman.

According to Shri Bajpei the concerned workman had taken part in the slogan shouting and other hooliganism on 28-7-79 at Calcutta. But there is no case like this at any stage except in the evidence of Shri Bajpei before the enquiry officer. The other two witnesses examined on behalf of the management also do not say about the incident of 28th and 29th July, 1979. The case of the concerned workman is that he was at Patna and had taken leave on 30-7-79. From all these facts it will appear that the introduction of the name of the concerned workman in the incident of 28-7-79 is not correct. If such fact had been true the concerned workman must have been charged also for the acts done on 24-8-79. It appears (vide Ext. W-2) that Shri Bajpei introduced the name of the concerned workman on 24-8-79. There is no reason as to why Shri Bajpei had not named the concerned workmen in Ext. W-1, dated 6-8-79 and had included his name in the letter Ext. W-2 dated 24-8-79. It is quite possible that he introduced the names for some reason which has not been disclosed in the evidence.

In the evidence before the enquiry officer the three witnesses have also stated that the concerned workman along with Ashok Singh had taken active part in the incident, if really the concerned workman had taken active part along with Ashok Singh there was no reason as to why Shri Bajpei would not have named him at the earliest in the letter of allegation Ext. W-1 dated 6-8-79. Excepting the allegation that the concerned workman had taken active part, there is no allegation of specific act indulged by the concerned workman in the Hooliganism. It cannot therefore be said that the concerned workman had taken active part in the incident. Admittedly several allegations leading to several charges by the management was enquired into but it will appear that till now the concerned workman has not been found guilty. It will appear from the enquiry proceeding itself that Shri Saini is erratic and indisciplined and therefore, it is quite natural that the officers of the management were annoyed with him and as such he has been implicated

in the charge of the incident dt. 30-7-79. It is also said in the W.S. of the workman that the concerned workman was Secretary of the union at the relevant time and this also may be a reason to charge the concerned workman after obtaining a letter of Shri Bajpe dt. 24-8-79.

The management did not examine any witness from Patna Branch of Allahabad Bank to show that the wife of the concerned workman had not suffered from Abortion in the night of 29/30-7-79, or that the concerned workman was absent from the Bank from 28-7-79 and that the concerned workman had not applied for leave by filling his petition for leave in the office personally on 30-7-79. The mere repetition of fact by 2 or 3 witnesses is not enough to establish the allegation against a person. The defence of the workman has also to be considered and evidence had to be led in order to show that the defence taken by the proceeding is without any substance. The management, in my opinion, has failed to consider the defence which had been raised by the concerned workman from the very inception of the allegation made against the concerned workman. As the defence of the concerned workman has not been properly dealt with by the enquiry officer and the management, I hold that the mere support of the three witnesses in the circumstances of the case is not enough to establish the charge.

In the result, I hold that the charge against the concerned workman was not established by cogent evidence and accordingly I hold that the action of the management of Allahabad Bank in relation to their Patna Branch in imposing the penalty of stoppage of 2 increments of Shri Ranbir Singh Saini, Clerk Patna branch is not justified and as such the stoppage of 2 increments is restored from the date of its stoppage.

This is my Award.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-12012/276/84-D.II(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 24 जून, 1986

का.टी. 2512.—भौद्योगिक विवाद प्रतिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के प्रभुत्वरूप में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, देश के प्रबन्धन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों विर उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, प्रभुत्व में निरिट भौद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार भौद्योगिक प्रबन्धन जबलपुर के पंचाट भो प्रक्रियत करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-6-86 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 24th June, 1986

S.O. 2512.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Dena Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 18th June, 1986.

BEFORE SHRI V. S. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—
CUM-LABOUR COURT,

JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(49)1985

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Dena Bank of India, Behind Jairam Talkies, District Raipur (M.P.) and their workman Shri D. N. Sahu,

Peon, represented through the General Secretary, M. P. Bank Employees Association, Parvana Bhawan, Aminpara, Distt. Raipur (M.P.)

APPEARANCES :

For Union—Shri S. K. Adhiya.

For Bank—Shri V. L. Maniar.

INDUSTRY : Banking—DISTRICT : Raipur (M.P.)

AWARD

Dated : June 12, 1986

This is a reference made by the Government of India vide Notification No. L-12012/274/84-D.II(A) dated 19th June, 1985 for adjudication of the following dispute :—

"Whether the action of the management of Dena Bank, Raipur in relation to their Semra Branch in not absorbing Shri Dwarika Nath Sahu, Peon in Bank's services, denying him wages and allowance payable to other Peons in the bank and terminating his services with effect from 12-3-84 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. Parties have filed their pleadings and certain documents and when the case was fixed for evidence of parties representatives of both the parties appeared and filed an application along with a settlement in writing and prayed that an award be passed in terms of the settlement arrived at between them. Parties have also verified the same before me. The settlement is duly signed by Shri S. K. Adhiya, State Executive, M. P. B.E.A. and Shri R. K. Mehta on behalf of the Union and Shri V. L. Maniar, Regional Manager, Dena Bank, Raipur on behalf of the Management.

3. I have gone through the terms of the settlement which are as under :—

1. That Shri Dwarikanath Sahu, will be taken as part time employee in subordinate cadre of the bank only as a special case. On his employment he will be subject to the terms and conditions of the service regulations as also that of recruitment prevailing in the bank.
2. He being a part time employee the scale of wages shall be fixed in accordance with the scale as prevailing in the bank and such fixation relating to hours of duty shall be entirely at the discretion of the bank.
3. The said employee shall be taken in service at the earliest opportunity i.e. within two months from the date of publication of the award.
4. Wages shall become payable only from the date of appointment as a part time employee.
5. Such appointment has been agreed to only as special case irrespective of educational qualification, age, deviating from the usual norms as an exception. Such privilege to the union shall not be open in future.

6. The appointment of the concerned part time employee will be prospective. The concerned employee shall have no claim either for back wages, seniority of past services nor such appointment would be deemed to be service as continuous one. To conclude, such appointment shall not be attended with attached benefits to the past.

It is further incorporated therein that the aforesaid terms have been reached without fraud, force or coercion to resolve the dispute finally without prejudice to the rights in other cases. The Union shall not be entitled to claim such special appointments as precedents.

4. In my opinion the aforesaid terms of settlement are just, fair, reasonable and in the interest of the workman concerned. I, therefore, record my award in terms of the aforesaid settlement and make no order as to costs.

[No. L-12012/274/84-D.II(A)]

Dated 12-6-1986

V. S. YADAV, Presiding Officer

तर्फ दिल्ली 25 जून 1986

का.पा. 2513.—शोधोगिक विवाद प्रतिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की आरा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, बैंक बांक बड़ी के प्रबन्धताल से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट शोधोगिक विवाद में शोधोगिक अधिकारण अहमवादाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-6-86 को प्राप्त हुया था।

New Delhi, the 25th June, 1986

S.O. 2513.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bank of Baroda and their workman which was received by the Central Government on the 18th June, 1986.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. BAROT, PRESIDING OFFICER,
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT AHMEDABAD

Reference (ITC) No. 8 of 1980

Adjudication

BETWEEN

The Bank of Baroda
(North Gujarat & Kutch Region),
Ahmedabad.

AND

Their workmen

In the matter of termination of the services of Shri M. S. Oza, Peon.

APPEARANCES :

Shri V.D. Pandya—for the Bank of Baroda.

Shri T. R. Mishra—for the workmen.

AWARD

The Central Government, vide their Ministry of Labour Order No L-12012/156/79-D.II.A dated 30th September, 1980,

constituted an Industrial Tribunal with Shri R. C. Israni as its Presiding Officer and referred for adjudication the industrial dispute between the Bank of Baroda and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule annexed thereto, viz:—

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda, Regional Office, Ahmedabad, in terminating the services of Shri M. S. Oza, Peon, vide letter dated the 29th January, 1979 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”

Subsequently, by appropriate orders of the Government, the above referred dispute was transferred for adjudication to the undersigned as the Presiding Officer of the Industrial Tribunal (Central), at Ahmedabad.

2. The facts of the case may be briefly stated. Shri Manilal Somabhai Oza (“the workman concerned” to be brief) worked as a Peon in the Mehsana Branch of the Bank of Baroda (the Bank to be brief). He was a permanent workman. On 29-1-1979, an order terminating his services with immediate effect by payment of 3 months' pay and allowances in lieu of notice was served on him, and his services were accordingly terminated. No enquiry whatsoever was, admittedly, held. The case of the Bank is that the termination of the services of the workman concerned was by way of discharge simpliciter for losing confidence in him and so no enquiry was called for. Shri. T. R. Mishra, the learned advocate for the workman concerned, has however contended that this is not at all a case of discharge simpliciter. According to Shri Mishra, the action has been taken with ulterior motive and it is a colourable exercise of the management's power inasmuch as the workman concerned has been condemned unheard in flagrant violation of the principles of natural justice. It is also contended (in the statement of claim) that the impugned action has been taken to victimise the workman concerned due to inter-union rivalry.

3. In order to appreciate the nature of the action taken against the workman concerned, we may first refer to the letter of termination dated 23/29-1-1979, a xerox copy of which has been produced at Ex. 10(1) The contents of the said letter may be reproduced in toto :—

“It has been decided to terminate your service with the Bank in terms of para 522(1) of Sastry Award with immediate effect by payment of 3 months' pay and allowances in lieu of notice which we hereby do.

Although, strictly speaking, the termination of your services does not, in our opinion, amount to retrenchment, you are being paid, out of abundant caution, retrenchment compensation in term of Section 25(F) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Enclosed is a cross pay order for Rs. 1454.25 being pay and allowances in lieu of notice and Rs. 1420.25 being retrenchment compensation.

Your pay and allowances for privilege leave applied for and refused, if any, will be paid in due course. As regards the Provident Fund/Gratuity, you are requested to get in touch with the Asstt. General Manager (Staff Administration), Bank of Baroda, Head Office, Baroda for the same.”

As will be seen, the first paragraph of the letter states that the services of the workman concerned have been terminated in terms of Para 522(1) of the Sastry Award. It is not disputed that the parties are governed by the Sastry Award. Para 522(1) referred above states as under :—

"(i) In cases not involving disciplinary action for misconduct and subject to clause (6) below, the employment of a permanent employee may be terminated by three months' notice or on payment of three-months' pay and allowances in lieu of notice. The services of a probationer may be terminated by one month's notice or on payment of a month's pay and allowances in lieu of notice."

Clause (6) mentioned above refers to contemplated closing down or retrenchment of more than 5 employees which is not material for the purposes of the present case. Thus, as per the directions in the Sastry Award, in cases not involving disciplinary action for misconduct, the employment of a permanent employee may be terminated by three month's notice or on payment of three months' pay and allowances in lieu of notice. It is contended by the Bank that the Bank has duly complied not only with the above requirement of payment of three months' pay and allowances in lieu of notice, but, out of abundant caution it has also made payment of retrenchment compensation as provided under Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. However, the important thing that has first to be seen in the present case is whether this is a case involving any disciplinary action for any misconduct or is a case of discharge simpliciter.

4. It is by now well settled that the words used in the order of discharge and the form it may have taken are not conclusive in the matter and the industrial tribunal has to go behind the words and form and to decide whether the discharge is actually simpliciter or not. The Tribunal has the power and also the duty to X-ray the order and discover its true nature. The Tribunal has to ensure that the employer has not resorted to camouflage by garbling or cloaking a punitive discharge in the innocuous words of discharge simpliciter. In the light of this settled legal position, we may now consider the nature of the impugned action. Scrutinising the record of the case for this purpose, it is seen that in its written statement, the Bank itself has alleged as under :—

"On 26-8-1978, Mehsana Market Yard Branch received a telephone from the Telephone office, Mehsana, that the trunk call bill of the branch for the months of June and July, 1978 was not paid and the telephone line would be disconnected if the bill was not paid by 28-8-78. On an enquiry it was found that the branch had already passed the voucher to the Debit of P/L Telephone account on 4-8-78 and given Rs. 26.50 p. in cash to the applicant for payment towards the aforesaid Trunk call bill. The first party did not pay the bill but pocketed the amount. In a detailed enquiry by the Branch Manager of the Second party, it was revealed that the first party was given Rs. 250 each (total Rs. 500) for the months of May and July, 78 towards payment of Income tax, for which necessary vouchers were passed at the Branch office on 6-6-1978 and 3-8-1978 and that amount was given in cash to Mr. Oza against his signatures on the Vouchers for payment

of the same to the State Bank of India. First Party did not pay the same amounts to the State Bank of India, but again pocketed those amounts."

The statement then proceeds to give details of various other amounts alleged to have been given in the past by the Bank to the workman concerned for payments in various departments but not so paid by the workman concerned on the very day or the day after, but paid very late, thus utilising the money for his own use for a number of days. The Bank has also produced on record various documents in support of these allegations against the workman concerned. All these leave no doubt that the impugned action was not one of discharge simpliciter but was a punitive action taken against the workman concerned for his alleged misconduct in utilising the Bank's money for his own personal use for a number of days.

5. However, according to the Bank, even if the impugned action is treated as a punitive action, no enquiry was necessary inasmuch as the action was taken on the basis of the workman admitting his guilt. By now, it is a well settled position in law that if the delinquent has admitted his guilt, there is no necessity of an enquiry being held. However, in the present case, even otherwise, the guilt appears to have been proved before this Tribunal. The workman, in support of his case, as revealed from his statement of claim, has examined himself and he has been cross-examined on behalf of the Bank. The Bank has also in rebuttal examined the then Branch Manager of the Bank who was also cross-examined on behalf of the workman concerned. In his examination-in-chief, the workman concerned has tried to explain that the money meant for the income-tax department was paid only two or three days late and he was ill at that time. However, in his cross-examination, he has admitted that he did not pay up the money given to him, for a long time. He has also admitted that there was a telephone call on the Manager of the Bank from the Telephone Deptt. to the effect that their telephone bill was not paid and if it is not paid immediately their telephone will be disconnected. He has further admitted that even after receiving this call by the Manager of the bank from the Telephone Department, he had paid up the money after a long time. He has then admitted that the Bank Manager had asked for his explanation in this behalf, and he had given his explanation dated 31-8-78, Ex. 12. He has also admitted that the said writing is in his own hand and that it is on a paper taken out of his personnel note-book. He has further made clear admissions that he had paid the telephone money 20 to 25 days after his having received the same while the income-tax money which was given to him on 3-8-78 was actually paid by him on 29-8-78. The then Branch Manager of the Bank has deposed that the money given to the workman concerned for being paid to the telephone department was not paid and this came to the notice of the Bank only when a telephone call was received from the telephone department. Likewise, the money given to him for being paid into the Income Tax department was also being paid late and on being asked, the workman concerned used to reply that he has duly paid the money but that the receipts will be received later. However, when the receipts were received, it became apparent that the money was actually being paid very late. This witness has then produced the letter, Ex. 12, addressed by the workman concerned to the Bank in his own hand-writing in which he has clearly admitted his guilt and has asked for pardon with an assurance that he will not do so again. In his cross-examination, the Branch

Manager has clarified that though the money to be paid to the income-tax department represented the income-tax deducted from the salaries of the Bank employees, it was not a private work but it was the Bank's work, it being the legal responsibility of the Bank, under the Income Tax Act, to pay up the said money within the prescribed time. He has then emphatically refuted a suggestion that these payments were being made late with the consent of the Bank authorities. He has also denied that the letter, Ex. 12, was given by the workman concerned under duress. In his re-examination, this witness has clarified that the workman concerned was being given an allowance for this outdoor work. Apart from this oral evidence, the Bank also produced a number of Vouchers showing the signatures of the workman concerned in token of his having received the money for payments to various departments. Another set of documents produced by the Bank shows the actual dates on which the payments were made by the workman concerned to the respective departments.

6. The above evidence shows beyond doubt that the workman concerned was keeping with himself the Bank's money given to him for being paid to the various departments like the telephone departments and the income tax department, and was thus utilising the said money for himself during the intervening period. Not only that but he was misleading the Bank officers by saying that he had paid up the money but that receipts will come late. When the real position was known to the Bank officers, they were reprimanding the workman concerned. However, it appears from the evidence that the workman concerned did not mend his ways but persisted with similar behaviour month after month. At page 5 of the written statement of the Bank, a list of such amounts having been kept with himself by the workman concerned in the past (over and above the two amounts relating to the telephone and income-tax departments) has been given, which is not controverted anywhere on behalf of the workman concerned. He has also admitted his guilt in his letter, Ex. 12, and looking to the language and the way in which it is written, it cannot be believed that it was written under duress, as alleged on behalf of the workman concerned. All these show that the workman concerned had committed temporary misappropriation of the Bank's money not once or twice but he had actually forced a habit of doing so. In my opinion, therefore, the misconduct in question on the part of the workman concerned has been proved beyond doubt.

7. However, it was argued by Shri Misra for the workman concerned that though technically, it would be a misappropriation, the duration was very short, say two to four days, and that this cannot be a case of loss of confidence also, and therefore a lenient view should be taken. The evidence, however, discloses that this is not the case. The workman concerned has not made payments for days together. Not only that but he has falsely represented to the Bank authorities that he has paid the money but the receipts would be received later. My attention was drawn by Shri Misra to a decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Shri Sant Raj and Another Vs. Shri O. P. Singla and Another (1085-II. L.J. 19) in which the question of loss of confidence was considered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The two workmen concerned in that case, were leaders posted at Delhi Air Port. The employer was a foreign Air Transport Company and discussing the question of loss of confidence Their Lordships observed:—

"In this far-fetched hierarchical relationship, loss of confidence if it is to be considered a relevant factor, it would have hardly impressed us."

However, in the present case the workman concerned was a peon working in a Bank and the work entrusted to him was a part of his duty. It has also come in evidence that he was given an allowance for this outdoor duty. Now, as the evidence discloses, the workman concerned was supposed to pay the amounts on the same day and submit the receipts. Instead of that, he used to keep the money with himself and misled the Bank into believing that the money was already paid. The employer herein is a Bank wherein such transaction are common which a peon is supposed to carry out and if the peon does not pay up the amount as required, it would definitely amount to misappropriation may be for a short duration or a longer one. However, as far as punishment is concerned,

it has to be remembered that this is a case in which the workman concerned has worked in the Bank for about 9 years. It has also to be kept in mind that the workman concerned has paid up the money though after a lapse of several days. Shri Misra for the workman concerned has, therefore, urged that the punishment awarded to the workman concerned is very harsh and under Sec. 11A the Tribunal is empowered to pass any other order in place of the one passed by the employer in the present case. The said Sec. 11A reads as under:—

"11A. Where an industrial dispute relating to the discharge or dismissal of a workman has been referred to a labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal for adjudication and, in the course of adjudication proceedings, the Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified, it may, by its award, set aside the order of discharge or dismissal and direct reinstatement of the workman on much terms and conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, or give such other relief to the workman including the award of any lesser punishment in lieu of discharge or dismissal as the circumstances of the case may require;

Reading the above section, it appears that there are implications of this Section, which has been inserted by the amendment, that the industrial and labour forums can formulate the relief by granting re-instatement or even after finding that the discharge or retrenchment was unjust, not granting it. Similarly, it can grant back wages partially or wholly. Thus, after the insertion of Sec. 11A, the industrial Tribunal, if it finds that the order passed is rather harsh, it has a power to pass any other appropriate order as it deems fit having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case. As observed above, I am of the view that the charges levelled against the workman concerned have been amply proved from the oral as well as documentary evidence before this Tribunal and therefore, normally the order passed should not be interfered with. But, as stated above, the order of discharge without adequate compensation when the workman concerned has put in a service of about 9 years, is rather harsh and therefore I would like to exercise my powers under Sec. 11A. However, on consideration of the evidence as a whole, I do not think this is a fit case for reinstatement but the ends of justice would be met if the workman concerned is awarded further compensation, in addition to the notice pay and retrenchment compensation already offered to him, equal to his 15 months' wages (i.e. pay and allowances) which he received at the time of his discharge. According to the deposition of the workman concerned, he received total wages to the tune of Rs. 475 per month at the time of his discharge.

8. For the foregoing reasons, the Bank is directed to pay to the workman concerned, an amount equal to his pay and allowances for 15 months (at the rate of the pay and allowances received by him at the time of his discharge). This amount shall be paid to him within three months from the date this award becomes enforceable. This compensation shall be in addition to the notice pay and the retrenchment compensation which was offered to him at the time of his discharge and which, if not received by him so, far, shall also be paid to him along with the above mentioned amount of compensation. No order as to costs.

G. S. BAROT, Presiding Officer
15-5-1986.

[No. L-12012/156/79-D.II(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 1986

का.आ. 2514.—बीजोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के प्रत्युत्तर में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबन्धालय से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, भारत में निविष्ट बीजोगिक विवाद में बीजोगिक अधिकरण हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-6-86 को प्राप्त हुआ।

New Delhi, the 26th June, 1986

S.O. 2514.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the State Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 24th June, 1986.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD

Industrial Dispute No. 2 of 1984
BETWEEN

The Workmen of State Bank of India,
Region-II, Vijayawada.

AND

The Management of State Bank of India,
Region-II, Vijayawada.

APPEARANCES :

Sri D.S.R.Varma, Advocate for the Workmen.

Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy, Advocate for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation by its Order No. L-12012/187/83/D.IIA, dated 28-12-1983 referred the following dispute under Section 7A and 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Management of State Bank of India, Region II, Vijayawada for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the Management of State Bank of India, Region-II, Vijayawada in relation to their Vijayawada-I Branch in terminating the services of Shri Golla Vijayendra Rao, Waterman (vide corrigendum No. L-12012/187/83-D.II(A) dated 18-2-84 from Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi) with effect from 28-6-82 and not considering him for further employment while engaging a fresh hand in his place, was justified? If not, to what relief is workman concerned entitled?"

It was numbered as LD. No. 2 of 84 and the matter was taken up on file. The workmen filed a claim statement on 8-3-1984 as follows :—

The petitioner union namely the General Secretary State Bank Employees' Union, Vijayawada-2, submits that the workmen Sri Golla Vijayendra Rao, was appointed as a waterman at the Vijayawada-1 Branch of the State Bank of India on 19-4-1982. His duties consisted of serving drinking water to the Bank's staff and customers. After putting in a service of 60 (sixty) days, the workman's services were terminated

from 28-6-1982 by oral orders. The post of Waterman at the Vijayawada-1 Branch of the Bank is a permanent one and has been vacant since the year 1979. The Bank has been adopting the practice of employing persons for a period of 90 days initially and later on only for 60 days and their services were terminated thereafter. No written orders of appointment or terminations were given. The appointments and terminations were given orally. In the place of each terminated workman, a fresh hand was appointed after each period of 60 days, treating them as "temporary employees". The Desai Award, at page-21 para 20 described "temporary employee."

The Post of Waterman at Vijayawada-1 Branch of the Bank being a permanent one and the permanent incumbent having been promoted and transferred in the year 1979, those appointed to that post do not fit into the definition of "temporary employee" as defined by the Desai Award. So the persons who is appointed to the post of Waterman at Vijayawada-1 Branch of the Bank are entitled to be continued. The action of the Bank in hiring and firing workmen in that post at will and pleasure is an unfair labour practice. The termination of Golla Vijayendra Rao, from 28-6-1982 was not on account of any disciplinary action against him; or voluntary retirement; or ill-health etc. Therefore the petitioner union submits that the termination of the services of the workman is "retrenchment" within the meaning of Section 2(00) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the said termination is without notice. He is entitled to the relief under Section 25(H) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. So it is prayed that the termination be declared as illegal, void and inoperative and to reinstate the workman with backwages and attendant benefits; and to grant such other reliefs :—

The management did not admit the averment mentioned in the petition. The workmen is not entitled for any relief as prayed for his services were engaged only for 70 days as a temporary waterman and after the period was over his service was terminated. He has not put in continuous service as defined under the I.D. Act. The temporary employee has no right to insist that he should be considered for further employment. If such a reference is to be accepted all the temporary employees will have to be appointed on permanent basis. It is open to the management to go to the open market and select the best persons available. There is also nothing like engaging a person for a particular branch. If all the persons who had worked temporarily at some time or the other are to be taken permanently, then the Bank will be over staffed.

The post of full time waterman at Vijayawada Branch remained vacant since 1978 as the earlier incumbent in that post was promoted as a record keeper. Temporary substitute employees were engaged from time to time to fill the post. G. Vijayendra Rao, was thus engaged as a waterman at Vijayawada branch on a temporary substitute basis during the period from 19-4-1982 to 28-6-1982. His service automatically came to an end on 28-6-82 after he completed 70 days' temporary service.

Subsequently the Supreme Court's Judgement in Sunder money's case, a number of extemporary employees who earlier worked in different designations in the award staff cadre, started claiming reinstatement and the Bank was confronted with the problem of entertaining those claims. Moreover the Bank had earlier entered into an Agreement with the State Bank of India Staff Federation, to consider permanent absorption of ex-temporary employees who

worked for a period of 270 days or more during the period from 1-7-1972 to 30-6-1975 or a little later, as they are all the ex-temporary employees of the protected category who are to be permanently absorbed. The claim of the petitioner in the said circumstances cannot have supremacy over the claims of ex-temporary employees who gained protection by virtue of Industrial Disputes Act, nor over those ex-temporary employees who are covered by the Agreement between the Bank and Staff Federation. Moreover a number of sweeper-cum-water boys/water boys with 1/3rd scale of wages, 1/2 scale of wages, 3/4th scale of wages etc., are working at the Respondent Bank's branches on a permanent basis for a number of years and who have been aspiring to become full-time water-boy/sweeper-cum-water boys with enhanced scale of wages. Thus the post of Waterman at Vijayawada branch being that of a full-time post, it is not justifiable to take a fresh candidate from outside and appoint him as a full-time employee on a permanent basis, while the cases of many permanent part-time employees for promotion to full-time cadre have to be considered.

The post of full-time waterman at Vijayawada branch has since been filled up by the Respondent Bank by promoting one Shri R. Nagabhushana Rao, earlier worked as part-time sweeper-cum-water boy on 3/4th scale of at the Respondent Bank's at Labbipet branch at Vijayawada by transferring him to Vijayawada Branch. Thus Sri G. Vijayendra Rao, is not entitled for any relief under Section 23-H of the Industrial Disputes Act. As he was purely appointed in a temporary basis and the termination of his services was legal and he is not entitled for any benefits.

The workmen examined two witnesses as W.W1 G. Vijayendra Rao who was the workman involved in the matter and W.W2 is C.B.S.P. Raman and marked Exs. W1 to W6. While the Management examined M.W1 R. Umamaheswara Rao and marked Exs. M1 to M4.

W.W1 deposed that he was working as Waterman from 19-4-1982 till 28-6-1982. According to him as Waterman he has to serve drinking water to the staff and customers and that he was terminated on 28-6-1982, by oral orders. He pointed out that the vacancy of Waterman is permanent post and this post is still continuing and many persons were employed in that post after he was terminated from time to time and G. Babu Rao is one person who was posted in his place and afterwards some others were also posted and that he was not terminated on the ground of misconduct or any other grounds as specified under the I.D. Act. Therefore he wanted that the Management should re-appoint him from the date of termination with all attendant benefits. According to him he joined Trade Union which represented his case by approaching Sri Pattabhiramarao and he did not know whether Babu Rao or somebody who were also terminated similarly and filed cases. He denied that Nagbhushanam part-time Sweeper-cum-Waterboy of 3/4 scale of wage of Labbipet Branch and was promoted and posted as full-time Sweeper-cum-Waterboy and presently he is working in the vacancy where he worked. He denied the suggestion that he is not eligible for any protection under the I.D. Act.

W. W2 is the Joint Secretary of the State Bank of India Employees Union and he deposed that he was in trade

union movement in the various capacities in 1966 and the Union raised this dispute with the Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Central) Vijayawada and as per Ex. W1 and the conciliation proceedings are marked as Ex. W2 and the failure of the conciliation report is marked as Ex. W3. According to him Vijayender was working as Waterboy from 19-4-1982 to 23-6-1982 and by oral orders he was terminated. In violation of para 21-20 of Desai Award, para 522.4 of Sastry Award and under Section 25D, 25G and 25H of the I.D. Act and also Chapter V of I.D. Act. According to him when the incumbent is working in permanent vacancy and his appointment is cancelled and it amounted to hire and fire by the Management. According to him under the A. P. Shops and Establishments Act no employee with 120 days in a six months period shall be terminated except as provided under the Act. Similarly no bank employee who had put in 240 days continues service in a calendar year terminated without complying Section 25F of the I.D. Act. It is also his case that an employee who had put in 270 days service in that aggregate is entitled to absorption on permanent basis as per Bilateral understanding between the All India State Bank Staff Federation and the Banks, and that no person should be terminated without notice as prescribed under 522 of Sastry Award and the staff circulars connected with. The said matter is marked as Ex. W4. Similar instructions which were reiterated in 1985 in the subsequent staff circulars are marked as Exs. W5 and W6. According to him at the Branch level out of abundant caution not go any give chance to any one to complete even 90 days they began terminating the services of those who completed 60 days. That way the State Bank of India began terminating employees by firing out one against the other and one after another every 60 days. The resultant position of the Bank is that every year at least 6 persons are hired and fired in this manner though there are permanent vacancies. He mentioned the names of the persons who were appointed in his place every 60 days, and the same in utter discharged of Section 25G and 25H of the I.D. Act. According to him the very appointment of any person on temporary basis against the permanent post is itself unfair labour practice contrary to 21-20 of the Desai Award. He denied the suggestion that all the evidence given by him pertains to permanent workmen and not to temporary workmen. According to him Section 25 operates to all the workmen irrespective whether permanent one or temporary one. He denied the suggestion that the rights of the temporary employees or permanent employees are different. He denied the suggestion that Vijayender Rao, Waterman did not come under the purview of the I.D. Act.

On the other hand the Management examined MW-1 who was Staff Incharge, Region III, Vijayawada. According to him Region II is now bifurcated into Region II and III and he knew WW-1 who worked as substitute waterboy for 70 days continuously from 19-4-1982 to 27-6-1982. According to him except for that period he was not appointed continuously. He mentioned that in view of Sundaramoney's judgement of the Supreme Court they were faced with surplus staff to be absorbed. According to him they were employees on 1/3 scale wages, 1/2 scale wages and 3/4 wages they are given preference for appointment in full-time scale wages and these three categories of persons listed take precedence in absorption even over the temporary staff, and G. Vijayender Rao will not come under the three categories for the purpose of absorption. He admitted that from the time of vacancy arose in 1978 till the date of appointing Nagbhushanam Rao in July 1983, the Management has been recruiting temporary employees as Waterboy in the instant case.

Admittedly G. Vijayander Rao, Waterman who was appointed at Vijayawada Region I Branch of the State Bank of India on 19-4-1982 was terminated on 28-6-1982 after 70 days by oral orders. The post of Waterman at Vijayawada I Branch of the State Bank of India is a permanent one and the same has been vacant since 1979. The permanent incumbent in that post was promoted and the vacancy had arisen. It is not the case of anybody that the termination of G. Vijayander Rao is on account of any disciplinary action or voluntary retirement or ill-health or due to lack of vacancy etc.

The Union which has taken the cause of the said G. Vijayander Rao contends that the said termination of service of workmen is nothing but retrenchment within the meaning of Section 2(oo) of the I. D. Act, 1947 and that he is entitled to all the benefits and also Section 25-H was violated. For the Management it contended that he being a temporary employee has no right to insist that he should be considered for further employment. According to them its open for them to go to the open market and select the best person available, and the temporary substituted employee were engaged from time to time when there is a vacancy of full-time waterman at Vijayawada I branch to fill up the said post and his services automatically came to an end after he completed 70 days temporary service. According to the Management by virtue of Supreme Court's judgement in Sundermoney case a number of ex-temporary employees who worked in different designations in the Award staff cadre started claiming reinstatement and the Bank was confronted with the problem of entertaining these claimants and thus the claim of the petition in the said circumstances cannot have supremacy over the claims of ex-employees who gained protection under the I. D. Act, or over those customary employees who are covered by the agreement between the Bank and Staff Federation.

In other words even as per the evidence of MW-1 the post of Waterboy at Vijayawada I Branch is a permanent one since 1979, if not 1978 but it is the case of MW-1 that G. Vijayander Rao is appointed on temporary basis. It is not in dispute that the said G. Vijayander Rao was terminated after he worked continuously for 70 days in a permanent vacancy. As per Desai Award temporary employee at para 21.20 does not include employee who is appointed against a permanent vacancy. It only includes an employee who is appointed in a temporary vacancy of a permanent workman, i.e. leave vacancy of a permanent workman. So it is not the case of the management that G. Vijayander Rao was appointed against leave vacancy of a permanent workman. When it is admitted that he was appointed against the permanent vacancy obviously the appointment of Vijayander Rao a "temporary employee" against the permanent vacancy is a clear case of violation of the direction at para 21.20 of the Desai Award. It is worth noting in this context the evidence of MW-1 who admitted that from the time the vacancy arose in 1978 till the date of appointing Nagbhushan Rao in July 1983 the Management has been recruiting temporary employees to be waterboys. In other words a permanent post was filled through temporary appointments for five years to prevent claims of the workmen for permanency and other benefits. Evidently Staff Circulars Exs. W-4, W-5 and W-6 are the instructions given on the part of the Respondent-Management and Ex. W-6 would show that no temporary employee should be allowed under any circumstances to cross 90 days temporary service in a year.

The Attendance Register of the establishment daily list/ substitutes engaged registers are marked as Ex. M-2 by consent. It would reveal that there have been five to six continuous vacancies in subordinate cadre at Vijayawada I Branch and that even filled through temporary appointments. It can be seen from the said register that no one is allowed to cross 90 days and he is terminated far in advance of 90 days i.e. 70 days or so. For example the following are the temporary appointments made against permanent vacancy during 10-1-1983 to 26-12-1984.

Ch. Ankaiah	10-01-83 to 19-03-83	69 days
S. Neelambaram	21-03-83 to 26-05-83 28-05-83 to ... 30-05-83 to 31-05-83 01-06-83 to 05-06-83	73 days
S. Rama Rao	06-06-83 to 01-08-83	57 days
Y. Yesubabu	05-08-83 to 31-10-83	88 days
K. Jaipal	07-11-83 to 17-01-83	72 days
S. Babu Rao	17-01-84 to 28-03-84	71 days
T.N.D. Prasad	27-03-84 to 30-03-84 to 11-04-84 14-04-84 to	15 days
K. Vilaya Kumar	07-04-84 to 30-06-84	85 days
M. Prabhakara Rao	02-07-84 to 17-09-84	78 days
S. Rama Rao	17-09-84 to 10-12-84	85 days
Y. Francis	11-12-84 to 26-12-84	16 days

So it is evident that the instructions given by the Reserve Bank of India are strictly and scrupulously followed by the Respondent-Management so that they need not violate the I. D. Act in the light of Sundermoney's judgement. So the main purpose and policy of the Management is to see that benefits of I. D. Act do not reach the workmen and the same is nothing short of unfair labour practice. So if it is due to lack of vacancy of if it is temporary vacancy of a permanent workman the efforts of the Management to terminate the workman can be understood. Therefore all these Circulars must be considered as illegal and unjustified when they are being made use of against a person who is appointed with reference to a permanent vacancy when the post was vacant since 1978 or 1979 as the case may be. Under Section 25-G of the I. D. Act when any workman in an industrial establishment is to be retrenched in the absence of an agreement between the employer and workman in their behalf the employer shall ordinarily retrench the workman who was last person to be employed in that category unless for reasons to be recruited the employer retrenches any other workmen. It is a principle laid down on the basis of poses to take into employment any persons he shall give an opportunity to retrench workmen and such retrenched workmen who after themselves are re-employed shall have preference over other persons. So Section 25-H and 25-G

of the I. D. Act are enacted in Chapter V A by an Amendment Act 1956 once a person claiming protection is a workman within the meaning of Section 2(s) of the I. D. Act and he is a citizen of India and employee in an industrial establishment and when there is no agreement between the employer and workman contrary to procedure of last come first go, the employee comes under the protection of Section 25-G. Similarly under Section 25-H of the I. D. Act the workmen should have been retrenched prior to re-employment and he should have been retrenched from the same category of service.

Now the short point to be considered as whether the termination of G. Vijayender Rao which is in violation of Section 25-G and 25-H amounts to retrenchment or not? In S. K. Chatterjee v. Dt. Signal Tele Commn. Engineer [1970 (II) LLJ, page 179]. It was laid down that retrenchment of workmen by the Railway which is a Public Utility Service was illegal for non-observations of the provisions of Section 25-G. It was a case where their Lordship pointed out that the Railway did not even maintain a seniority list as provided for Rule 77 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules. In Western India Match Factory, Tiruvottiyur v. Their Workmen [1955 (II) LLJ, page 628] while holding the principles of retrenchment of last come first go when a factory is having various departments and when once such department is closed and when the Management refused to take back retrenched workmen and when the work was available and began to recruit fresh evidence, the Court held that the said retrenched workman should be reinstated with back wages and said discharge of the workmen is not justified. In Mohanlal v. Bharat Electronic Limited [1981 (II) LLJ page 70] the Supreme Court held while considering Section 2(oo) with reference to the facts and circumstances of the case whether the said termination of service amounts to retrenchment or not. It was held that the termination would constitute retrenchment and by a catina of decision it was well settled that where pre-requisite for valid retrenchment as laid down in Section 25-F had not been complied with retrenchment bringing about termination of ab initio void. In that case one Mohan Lal who was employed in Bharat Electronics Limited as Salesman on Sales Depot at a salary of Rs. 540.00 from 8th December 1973 was abruptly terminated by letter dated 12th October 1974 with effect from 19th October 1974 and the Supreme Court after discussing the entire gamut of industrial law held that this amounted to retrenchment and it is also a case where the person was in continuous service as defined under Section 25-B as in the instant case. Now the Management wanted to take advantage of the Circulars Exs. W-4, W-5 and W-6 and as a matter of policy on the basis of superior instructions they wanted to terminate the staff though he is acting in a permanent post styling him as if he is in temporary vacancy of a permanent workman which is not correct. Infact the evidence of MW-1 would show that S. Nagbhushanam Rao, Labipet Branch worked on 3/4 wages and he was posted in Vijayawada Branch as full time wages as Waterboy. So Nagbhushanam was appointed in July 1983 as per Ex. M-1 while Vijayender Rao services were terminated on 27-6-1982. If so how Nagbhushanam Rao was appointed as full time Waterboy at Vijayawada Branch more than one year later. Nagbhushanam appointment was not in the vacancy of Vijayender Rao or for that matter in the vacancy of Vijayawada I Branch. Nagbhushanam was appointed for the Labipet Branch as per the Managements evidence. He was transferred to Vijayawada Branch I to defeat the claim for Vijayender Rao for absorption and regularisation. Of course the evidence of Workers WW-1 and WW-2 would show that Nagbhushanam Rao was utilised as Messenger but not as a Waterboy, and one of the temporary employees was appointed as a Messenger was availed for waterboy duties. Evidence of WW-2 is very clear on this aspect. Moreover Nagbhushanam was transferred to Vijayawada I Branch during the pendency of the dispute to make it appear that the vacancy is filled up by permanent employee.

The Management came forward with the theory of agreements which are not on record. According to the Management some employees who were on part time wages were entitled to be considered for full time employment overlooking the claims of those who had entered service much earlier and whose services were illegally terminated by the Respondent. It is not fair to contend by the Management that part time work have to be given preference in filling up the full time vacancies as a result of an agreement. It is strange if the same is accepted that a vacancy can be created for

that purpose by getting rid of the employee already in service, it is absurd. Therefore the termination is unjustified and post facto justification is equally unjustified and mala fide. In Muller and Phipps India v. Their Employees' Union [1967 (II) LLJ, page 222] It was held that the argument of the Management that the cause of retrenched employee for reemployment under Section 25-H could not espouse by his fellow workmen and that the retrenched workmen cannot be either dispute for violation of Section 25-H. On the face of it are untenable. If the Management is given discretion to make promotion from lower cadres to vacancies which should under Section 25-H be filled by the retrenched employee. The whole purpose of Section 25-H would be foiled. Lastly it is the case of the management as expressed by MW-1 that Bank is not required to comply with I. D. Act with respect to G. Vijayender Rao as he was appointed purely on temporary basis. First of all the definition of Workmen under Section 2(s) of the I. D. Act includes temporary employees. The Sastry Award and Desai Award also treat the temporary employee as workman. According to the Bank the retrenchment arises only in the case of those who completed 240 days service in a calender year. But the definition of retrenchment as found under Section 2(oo) of the I. D. Act does not distinguish or discriminate between permanent and temporary workmen nor does it specify that it applies only to workmen who have put in continuous service of 240 days and more. A careful perusal of Section 2(oo) of the I. D. Act would show the same. The termination of G. Vijayender Rao from 28-6-1982 was not on account of any disciplinary action or voluntary retirement or reaching the age of superannuation; or ill-health. Hence the termination of G. Vijayender Rao is nothing but retrenchment within the meaning of Section 2(oo) of the I. D. Act. In Kamlesh Kumar Rajanikant Mehta v. The Presiding Officer [1980 (I) LLJ, page 336] The expression "for any reasons whatsoever" "even though seemingly wide" must necessarily draw within its ambit, not any act of commission and omission on the part of the workmen but the concept of termination of surplus workers service due to reasons such as economy, rationalisation in industry and installation of new labour saving machinery or devices, standardisation or improvement of plant or technique and the like. So in no case there can be any retrenchment except as an imbibed in definition of Section 2(oo) and any termination of service except those have been imbibed in the definition amounts to retrenchment. In Anakappala Cooperative Agriculture and Industrial Society v. Its workmen [1962 (II) LLJ, page 621] and in [1957 (I) LLJ, 243] can be looked into for the said proposition.

Now under Section 25-F of the I. D. Act if a person puts continuous service of 240 days and more he should be given one months notice or notice pay compensation as specified. In the instant case since he has not put in 240 days continuous service Section 25-F did not apply but the workman who is posted in a permanent post but entitled to the benefit of protection of Sections 25-G and 25-H relating to last come first go and re-employment. In Management, W.B. India Ltd., v. Jagannath (AIR 1974 S.C. Page 1166) it was laid down even if the service of a temporary employee are terminated on the ground of surplus labour is entitled to claim retrenchment compensation and it was a case here it was held there was no distinction between badli workers and that of a temporary employee. In the instant case G. Vijayender Rao who was posted in a permanent existing vacancy was not allowed to do 240 days continuous service by virtue of Exs. W-4, W-5 and W-6 atleast he is entitled for 14 days notice under para 522(4) of Sastry Award as a condition precedent for termination even if he did not complete 240 days; Sastry Award 522(4) reads as follows :

"The service of any employee other than a permanent employee or probationer may be terminated and he may leave service after 14 days notice. If such employee leaves without giving leave such notice he shall be liable for a weeks pay including all allowances."

So the case of G. Vijayender Rao he was terminated by Bank without notice whatever leave alone 14 days notice forfeited. Thus it is clear that Sastry Award is violated which is made into law in the year 1955 by Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act 1955. Thus the termination which amounted retrenchment is illegal and ab initio

void. Infact the very register which is produced by the management would show that so many people as stated earlier were appointed for short days, less than 90 days so that they can be shown as temporary appointments. The Bank is doing this practice in a way to get over the Sundermoney's judgement by way of unfair labour practice for all those people who are put in continuous service. He was engaged for a very short period and then getting rid of them and recruiting new set of people whereby admitting to deprive them all the rights and claims and it is nothing but abuse of legal process and it is a mockery of law and therefore I have no hesitation to hold that it is an unfair labour practice on the part of the Bank. In the light of Mohanlal v. Bharat Electronics Limited [1981 (II) LLJ, page 70 S.C.] when the termination is not within the four corners of Section 2(oo) it amounts to retrenchment and it was well settled that where the pre-requisite for valid retrenchment as laid down under Section 25-F had not been complied with the said retrenchment bringing about termination of service was ab initio void.

Therefore on a careful consideration I hold that the action of the management of State Bank of India, Region II, Vijayawada in relation to their Vijayawada I Branch in terminating the services of Shri Golla Vijayender Rao, Waterman, with effect from 28-6-1982 and not considering him for further employment while engaging a fresh hand in his place was not justified and that he is entitled for reinstatement with full back wages and other attendant benefits.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 26th day of May, 1986.

J. VENUGOPALA RAO, Presiding Officer
Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses Examined

for the Workmen :

WW-1 G. Vijayender Rao. for the Management :
WW-2—C. B. S. P. Ramam. MW-1—R. Uma Maheswara Rao.

Documents marked for the Workmen :

- Ex. W-1—Letter Ref. No. 238(1)/104, dated 9-3-1983 addressed by Joint Secretary, State Bank Employees' Union, Vijayawada to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (C) Conciliation Officer (C) Kodandarami-reddi Street, Vijayawada-520002 with regard to termination of the services of Golla Vijayender Rao.
- Ex. W-2—Letter Ref. No. 238(1)/292 dated 30-5-83 6-6-83 addressed by the General Secretary, State Bank Employees' Union, Vijayawada to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (C), Vijayawada with regard to termination of the Services of Golla Vijayender Rao.
- Ex. W-3—Failure of conciliation report dated 8-6-83.
- Ex. W-4—Photostat copy of the Staff circular No. 97 dated 20-11-79 issued by General Manager (Operations) State Bank of India, Personnel Department Local Head Office, Hyderabad to Staff subordinate and Temporary appointments.
- Ex. W-5—Photostat copy of the Staff Circular No. 94 dated 22-12-78 issued by Chief General Manager, State Bank of India, Personnel Department, Local Head Office, Hyderabad with regard to staff subordinates, Temporary employers.
- Ex. W-6—Photostat copy of the staff circular No. 91 dated 16-11-79 issued Staff Subordinates Temporary employees by the General Manager (Operations) State Bank of India, Personnel Department, Local Head Office, Hyderabad.

Documents marked for the Management :

- Ex. M-1—Photostat copy of the letter dated 5-7-83 addressed by the Regional Manager to the Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Labbipet with regard to Staff subordinates S. Nagabhushana Rao, Permanent part time Sweeper-cum-Water boy.
- Ex. M-2—By consent—Register of Temporary Employees Engaged from January 1974 to 28-6-85.
- Ex. M-3—By consent—Attendance Register Maintained for Temporary Employees engaged from 25-8-81 to 30-9-83.
- Ex. M-4—By consent—Attendance Register maintained for Temporary Employees engaged from 1-10-83 to 23-7-85.

J. VENUGOPALA RAO, Presiding Officer
[No. L-12012/187/83-D.II (A)]

N. K. VERMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 1986

का.पा. 2515—श्रीधोगिक विवाद प्रधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की द्वारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केंद्रीय सरकार व केंद्रीय परियोजना ऐसर्स सी.सी.लिमि. के प्रबन्धनाल से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट श्रीधोगिक विवाद में केंद्रीय सरकार श्रीधोगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 17-6-86 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 1986

S.O. 2515.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kedla Underground Project of M/s. Central Coalfields Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 17th June, 1986.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 142 of 1985

In the matter of industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Kedla Underground Project of M/s. Central Coalfields Limited, P.O. Kedla, Dist. Hazaribagh.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers—Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen—Shri K. P. Singh, President, R.C.M.S. Hazaribagh area.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal
Dated, the 12th June, 1986

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-24012 (32)/85-D.IV (B) dated the 23rd September, 1985.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Kedla underground Project of Central Coalfields Limited, P.O. Kedla, Distt. Hazaribagh in not regularising S/Shri Kalim Miyan, (2) Ramdeo Rajwar, (3) Ramdeo Yadav, (4) Narayan Singh, (5) Sewna Uranwan, (6) Anirudh Ram, (7) Gobind Paswan, (8) Patric Ekka, (9) Hanif Miyan, (10) Gulab Chand, (11) Kallu Das and (12) Barham Singh in higher category for the last about 3 years, when the manage-

ment is paying difference of wages for the higher category in which they are working is legal and justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled to?"

In this case workmen have filed their W.S. etc. After granting two adjournments when this case was fixed on 7-1-86 for filing W.S. by the employers, Shri R. S. Murthy Advocate for the employers appeared before me and filed a memorandum of settlement. I have gone through the terms of settlement which appeared to me to be fair and proper and beneficial to both the parties. Accordingly I accept the same and pass an Award in terms of the settlement which forms part of the Award as annexure.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-24012/32/85-D.IV (B)]

ANNEXURE
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, DHANBAD

In the matter of Reference No. 142 of 1985

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Kedla Underground Project of M/s. Central Coalfields Limited, P.O. Kedla, Dist. Hazaribagh.

AND

Their workmen

Joint Petition for Compromise

The above mentioned employers and workmen most respectfully beg to submit jointly as follows :—

(1) That the employers and the workmen have jointly negotiated the matter with a view to coming to an over all amicable settlement.

(2) That as a result of such joint negotiations the employers and workmen as mentioned above have mutually agreed to settle the above matter referred to this Hon'ble tribunal on the following terms and conditions :—

- That it is agreed that the Management shall place S/Shri Kalim Mian, Ramdeo Rajwar, Ramdeo Yadav and Sewna Uraon, the workmen concerned, as Lamp Issuer (Clerical Gr. VIII under NCWA-III) Gr. III w.e.f. 1-7-85.
- S/Sri Patrik Ekka has already been regularised as Cap Lamp Charger Cat. III w.e.f. 1-7-85 and Sri Anirudh Ram has already been regularised as Cap Lamp Fitter Cat. IV w.e.f. 1-7-85.
- S/Sri Govind Paswan shall be regularised as Cap Lamp Fitter Cat. IV w.e.f. 4-12-85.
- That S/Sri Hanif Mian, Barahan Singh, and Gulab Chand Sao, who have already been regularised as Cap Lamp Cleaner Cat. II w.e.f. 1-7-85, shall be paid difference of wages for the post of Cap Lamp Charger Cat. III w.e.f. 1-6-85. They will, however, be regularised to the post of Cap Lamp Charger Cat. III as soon as the vacancy for the post arises.
- S/Sri Narayan Singh and Kailu Das have already been regularised as Cap Lamp Cleaner Cat. II w.e.f. 1-7-85 and they have no further claim for regularisation to any higher category.
- That it is agreed that this is an overall settlement in full and final settlement to all the claims of the 12 workmen arising out of the aforesaid reference.

(3) That the employers and workmen submit that the aforesaid settlement and terms and conditions are fair, just and reasonable to both the parties.

In view of the above the employers and workmen jointly pray that the hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to give an award in terms of the above settlement.

Sd/-
(Ram Yash Tiwari) (P. K. Sen)
Vice President, Project Officer/Agent
Raatriya Colliery, Kedla UG Project
Mazdoor Sangh, Central Coalfields Ltd.
Kedla Underground Project, for and on behalf of employers.

(R. P. Singh)
Representative,
Raatriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh
Kedla Underground Project.

Sd/- (illegible)
Advocate of Employer

Witness :

1. Kalim Mian.
2. Ramdeo Rajwar.
3. Gulam Chand Sao.

का.धा. 2516.—ओर्डोरिंग विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार व भारा कोलियारी बेसर्ज सी.सी.लिमि. के प्रबन्धसंतळ से सम्बद्ध लियोज़कों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निरिष्ट ओर्डोरिंग विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ओर्डोरिंग अधिकरण नं. 2, धनबाद के पांचाल को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-8-86 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 2516.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Ara Colliery of M/s. Central Coalfields Limited P.O. Kuju, Distt. Hazaribagh and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th June, 1986.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD.

Reference No. 103 of 1986

In the matter of Industrial Disputes under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Ara Colliery of M/s. C.C. Ltd. and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers.—Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen.—None.

STATE : Bihar. INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 11th June, 1986.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-24012 (118)85-D.IV(B), dated, the 19th February, 1986.

"Whether the action of the management of Ara Colliery of M/s. C.C. Ltd., P.O. Kuju, Distt. Hazaribagh in dismissing/retrenching the services of Shri Bhagilal Sao before holding an enquiry and conducting enquiry afterwards is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

In this case the workmen have filed their W.S. etc. and after granting two more date this case was fixed on 2-6-86 for filling the W.S. by the employers. On that date Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate appeared before me and filed a memorandum of settlement. I have gone through the terms of settlement which appears to be fair and proper. Accordingly I accept the same and pass an Award in terms of the settlement which forms part of the Award as annexure.

D.L. 11-6-86

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-24012/118/85-D. IV(B)]

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, DHANBAD

Reference No. 103/86

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Ara Colliery of Central Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Ara, District Hazaribagh.

AND

Their Workmen.

JOINT COMPROMISE PETITION OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN

The above mentioned employers and workmen most respectfully beg to submit jointly as follows:—

- (1) That the employers and workmen have jointly negotiated the matter covered by the aforesaid reference with a view to arriving at an overall and amicable settlement of the dispute in question.
- (2) That as a result of such negotiations, the Management and the workmen concerned/union have come to an amicable settlement on the following terms and conditions:
 - (a) It is agreed that the workman concerned Shri Bhagilal Saw will be provided re-employment by the Management as Pump Khalasi Cat. II on a basic pay of Rs. 21.65 in the daily rated pay scale of Rs. 21.65-0.53-29.07 (NCWAIII) w.e.f. 3rd June, 1986.
 - (b) It is agreed that the past service rendered by Shri Bhagilal Saw prior to the termination of his Services w.e.f. 1st July, 1983 will be taken into account only for the purpose of benefits under the CMPF Scheme and the Payment of Gratuity Act and for no other purpose.
 - (c) It is agreed that this agreement is an overall agreement in full and final settlement of all the claims in respect of Sri Bhagilal Saw arising out of the above reference.
- (3) That the Management and the workman consider that the above agreement is fair, just and reasonable to both the parties.

In view of the above, the Management and the workmen jointly pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to accept this joint compromise petition and give an award in terms thereof.

Dhanbad,

Date : 2-6-1986

Sd/-

SHRI S. N. JHA

Area Secretary Knuju Area

United Coal Workers Union

For and on behalf of Workmen

WITNESS :

Sd/-

Project Officer/Union
Ara Colliery
Central Coalfields Ltd.
For and on behalf of Employers.

Sd/-

WITNESS :

1. Sd/-

का.प्रा. 2517.—ओर्डरिंग विवाद प्रधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुचरण में, केंद्रीय सरकार ने सिंगारेनी कोलियरीज कम्पनी लि., योद्धा खामोशियां के प्रबन्धतांत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट ओर्डरिंग विवाद में केंद्रीय ओर्डरिंग अमिकरेज, हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 18-6-86 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 2517.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th June, 1986.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD

Industrial Dispute No. 8 of 1980

BETWEEN

Workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Yellandu, Khammam District.

AND

The Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Yellandu, Khammam District.

APPEARANCES :

Sri D. S. R. Varma, Advocate—for the Workmen.

Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy, Hon. Secretary, Federation of A. P. Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Hyderabad—for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-21011(18)/79-D.IV(B) dated 7th July, 1980 referred the following dispute under Sections 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the employers in relation to the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Yellandu, Khammam District and their Workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the Management of Messrs Singareni Collieries Company Limited in placing in Category II tub repairing/Making Mazdoors in Tub Repairing/Making Sections at their Yellandu Workshop is justified. If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled ?”

This reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 8 of 1980 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. In the claims statement filed by the Workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Yellandu represented by the Secretary, Yellandu Branch Singareni Coal Workers Union prayed that the demand of the workmen i.e. Tub-repairing/making Section at Yellandu Workshop categorised into IV category instead of placing them in Category II.

(a) It is mentioned that the Union represented the dispute of Tub manufacturing workers of Yellandu Division to pay the appropriate wages by their letter dated 15th February, 1979 and they should be paid minimum wages of IV category instead of Category II as they are doing skilled job. As the management did not reply the workers represented to the Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Central) Vijayawada and after conciliation proceedings were resulted in failure the matter was referred to this Tribunal.

(b) According to the Management, the present Category II given to Tub repairing/making mazdoor is quite appropriate as per 1967 Wage Board recommendations and if there is any higher category given at Kothagudem it was due to special circumstances and personnel, and there is no comparison between these two. But the workers contend that at Kothagudem when they started tub repairing, the Management was forced to give higher category to workmen and at present in Kothagudem the re-

pairing section is consisted with one charge hand. 17 V Category Tub repairing Maistries, 4 IV Category maistries and only one I Category Mazdoor and they are manufacturing new tubs. On the other hand at Yellandu one charge hand, one V category maistry, one IV category Mazdoor, 6 II Category maistries are working in repairing and manufacturing section According to the Union except the charge hand all others i.e. II Category mazdoors and V, IV category maistries are working as one team. It is the Unions case as per the Wage Board recommendations II Category given to tub-repairing/making maistries at Yellandu is quite in appropriate and they should also be given the category as given at Kothagudem for similarly situated jobs. They deny that the workers at Kothagudem are given higher wages due to surplus personnel as baseless.

3. On the other hand the Management contended that the Singareni Collieries Company Limited is having its Coal mines in three areas viz. Kothagudem (Khammam District) Ramagundam (Karimnagar District) and Bellampalli (Adilabad District) and each area comprises of Divisions with group of mines. Yellandu is one of the Divisions in Kothagudem area. For executing various mechanical and electrical work a number of workshops are located in Divisions Areas. Tub repairing/making is a section which forms part of Workshop where tub repairing or assemblage of new tubs is carried out by maistries and mazdoors whose category and job nomenclature in the Wage Board is reproduced hereunder :

- (a) Tub-Repairing/Making Maistry.—Blacksmith and their Mazdoors generally do all tub repairs including fastening the tub blocks to the frame with bolts and nuts.
- (b) Tub-repairing/making mazdoor.—A worker who assists a tub-repairer or tub-repairing blacksmiths and general works under the directions of the repairers or blacksmiths on the surface, and very occasionally underground. Those formerly designated as 'Rivet Man' or 'Blacksmith Helpers' will hence forward be known as 'Tub-Repairing Mazdoors'.

As in the case of other Workshops in the Areas/Divisions tub-repairing/making section of Yellandu Workshop consists of tub-repairing Maistries and tub-repairing Mazdoors. The Industrial Engineering Department conducted man power study for assembling, fabricating tubs at Yellandu Workshop and found that for the following strength is sufficient :

(i) Tub-repairing/Making Maistries Cat. IV	2
(ii) Drilling Operator	1
(iii) Welder	1
(iv) Tub-repairing/making mazdoors	7

The demand made in the claims statement is that they should not be anybody less than IV category in Tub repairing/Making Section at Yellandu Division. In other words there should be no mazdoors in Category II and all should be Maistries in Category IV. The categorisation of workers of Tub-repairing/Making Section of Main Workshop, Kothagudem which has a historic origin, cannot be compared with other Workshop of Area or Division. In all other workshops there are two Tub repairing/making maistries and adequate number of mazdoors depending on work load. The present position of maistries and mazdoors in all the workshops in the Company would clearly show that there are few maistries and more number of mazdoors above all the job nomenclature itself clarifies the position. The dispute on this scope is imaginary and not warranted. It is ridiculous to state that these workmen are engaged in manufacture of tubs. As no manufacture is involved except assembling basic and plate of standard dimension already cut elsewhere and supplied to them. The comparison with Tub repairing Making section workers of Kothagudem also are unsustainable. Industrial Dispute No. 30 of 1967 the Union has put forth a number of demand for modifications of wage structure and also higher grades. It also included the demand of higher category to these workmen, under the heading Tub Manufacturers. The dispute was eventually settled by Arbitration of Sri Raghunath Reddy's compromised Award was passed by the Tribunal. The Union had withdrawn of demands other than

those specified in the Award of Sri Raghunath Reddy including the 'Tub-repairing/making' maistries. Thus Category II allotted to these workmen is appropriate and the allegation of extracting additional and skilled work is denied. The differentiation sought to be made between the making and manufacturing is also unsatisfiable. It is therefore prayed that the petition should be dismissed with costs.

4. The workmen examined four witnesses as W.W.1 to W.W.4 and marked Exs. W1. While the Management examined M.W.1 to M.W.3 and no other documents were marked.

5. There was a spot inspection made on 5th July, 1985 by the Tribunal at the instances of both the parties and it is a part of the record.

6. W.W.1 is V. Poshaiah, Joint Secretary, Singareni Collieries Workers Union, Yellandu Branch. According to him the Workers attending to manufacturing of tubs and repairing of tubs are now in Category II and the second was started in 1976 at Yellandu. It is his case that prior to 1976 the tub manufacturing was not there. The new iron sheet is cut to size, bent and after welding, manufacture of tub was done. He deposed that prior to 1976 these workers were merely attending to repairing of tubs and the tub used to be brought from Vijayawada or Hyderabad in two parts and used to be assembled in this unit. In Kothagudem which is their Head Office, he mentioned that manufacturing of tubs was there from the beginning. According to him tub repairing maistries of Category IV were attending to that manufacturing work. It is his case that Category II mazdoors of Yellandu are now doing the same manufacturing work carried on by the workmen of Category IV at Kothagudem. He pointed out that there are no Category II employees at Kothagudem in manufacturing of tubs. So he demanded that six mazdoors in Yellandu and who are shown in Category II in manufacturing of tubs should be given Category IV as the work is carried on similar lines as is done at Kothagudem by Category IV workers.

7. W.W.2 is Khuzra Mohiuddin working in Tub Section at Yellandu as Category IV maistry. According to him raw materials are brought to their section, they cut them to size and do necessary things to make the tubs. He deposed that Category II workers work along with them doing the same job. He also mentioned that there is tub repairing and manufacturing work in Kothagudem also. In Kothagudem the workers of Category IV and higher categories do similar work. In this manufacturing unit and there is no worker in that unit having Category II. According to him in Yellandu tub manufacturing work was started in 1976 and the work carried on by Category IV mazdoors in Kothagudem unit is being carried on by Category II maistries at Yellandu unit. So he demanded that the workers (mazdoors) of Category II should be given Category IV as the same is proper.

8. W.W.3 is one P. Rayamallu of Yellandu Workshop. He is mazdoor working in Tub repairing in Category II. He deposed that they receive raw materials, cut and bend weld and attend to sheet cutting, rivetting and also do wheels fitting and manufacture of tubs completely and deliver them. He asserted that they do all the repairs including fastening of tub block to the frame with bolts and nuts. According to him the Wage Board Recommendations placed these persons in Category IV. According to him the mazdoors at Yellandu are working and attending to all works done by maistries i.e. Tub repairers at Kothagudem main Workshop and those persons are given Category IV and Category V. He mentioned that at Yellandu there is one maistry and six mazdoors in Category II and they are not working under the Maistry but they do the same work done by the maistries. He mentioned that they are manufacturing 30 to 50 tubs per month in their workshop.

He also pointed out that there are no Category II workers in Tub-Repairing/Making Section at Kothagudem. He also pointed out that tub repairing or making at Kothagudem by employees of Category IV and above with the help of Category I maistries and therefore requested that they should be categorised as IV Category requested that they should be categorised as IV Category and scales of Category IV should be paid to the mazdoors of Yellandu for Tub repairing/making section.

9. W.W4 is B. Venkata working in the Main Workshop at Kothagudem in V. Category and his designation is Tub repainer. He deposed that there are no Category II or IV employees at Kothagudem. According to him there are only Category I mazdoors. And they do fastening work, cutting, the sheets, welding, rivetting, assembling and bolt and fitting and manufacture of new tubs. He deposed that Category I mazdoors assist them in their work. According to him in Yellandu also there is similar Tub repairing and manufacturing work and Category II mazdoors of Yellandu used to deliver them that they are also doing the same work as they do at Kothagudem.

10. M.W1 is A. Ramachandra Rao who is the Senior Industrial Engineer in S. C. Company Limited, Yellandu Division for the last 10-1/2 years. According to him, he studied the man power assessment and capacities in tub manufacturing by collecting data for the Central Office. According to their studies they require two maistries and 7 mazdoors and one Machinists and one Welder for manufacturing 50 tubs per month and it is a group work and one person cannot do the entire job. He also mentioned that only workshop at Bellampalli, Kothagudem, Ramagundam the requirement vary according to production targets. But he asserted that group work remains the same for manufacturing of 50 tubs. In the year 1980 there were three maistries and six mazdoors and one Machinist Welder for Tub manufacturing. In the year May 1984 there was a change in the strength and one maistry, six mazdoors, one Machinist and one Welder were being used. According to him the tub manufacturing section is not meeting the full demand some time they procure from outside purchase and also get from Workshops like Kothagudem. It is his case that Yellandu Workshop never met the full demand. He mentioned that they cannot compare Yellandu Workshop with Kothagudem Workshop in Tub manufacturing section. According to him Kothagudem workshop has got some historic background but the other tub manufacturing workshop at Bellampalli, Ramagundam and Mandamarri can be compared with Yellandu Workshop.

11. M.W2 is V. Gopala Sastry, who is the Deputy Chief Personnel Manager at Ramagundam S. C. Company Limited. He worked as Deputy Chief Personnel Manager at Kothagudem. Earlier to Coal Award called Mazumdar Award 1956 there was tub repairing/making main workshop and their work are all in piece rated wages paid on the number of tubs made by them. Later they were all converted into time rate and after implementation of Mazumdar Award they were to time rated category, depending upon the skill of the workmen and wages earned, the tub repairing maistries were fixed from old Category IV to Category IX and the Helpers in old Category III. The Mazumdar Award has fixed in the category IV for Tub maistries and Category II for tub repairing mazdoors. After implementation of the Wage Board also the Tub repairing maistries were placed in Category IV and mazdoors in category II. The existing maistries and mazdoors were refixed in new category Wage Board from 1967. All the workers of main workshop tub repairing section are old piece rated workers.

(a) He also mentioned that all Divisions they have Tub Repairing and Making Sections and workers are given appropriate categories i.e. Category IV for maistries and Category II for Mazdoors. It is his case that the strength of maistries and mazdoors are determined by the Industrial Engineering Department depending upon the work. Invariably all the tub repairing section and making sections are having Category IV and II except at Kothagudem were for historic reasons there are only Category IV. According to him the A.I.T.U.C. to which the Singareni Collieries Workers Union are affiliated is also party to the Wage Board as well as National Coal Wage Agreements and it did not lie with any Union to demand change or modify the wage structures as any departure will be disastrous effect on the general categorisation. All the tubs made in the Tub section of standard size mostly 56.25 cft. dimension and occasionally 45 cft. also.

12. M.W3 is E. V. Vijaya Raghavan who is Deputy Chief Engineer-cum-Chief Transport Officer, Kothagudem. He is incharge of Tub Repairing/Making Section at Kothagudem. According to him the manufacture of tubs at the main workshop are under his control and it is team work for operation of making tubs. He deposed that he did not work at Yellandu workshop in Tub-repairing or making section. According to him the same skilled job do not require any training and he

admitted that semi-skilled there are Categories I and II only in his workshop.

13. The interesting facts of this case are as per Mazumdar Award 1956 there was tub repairing/making section in the main workshop at Kothagudem. The workers were all paid in piece rate paid on the number of tubs made by the workers, based on their earnings. The same was converted as time rated and there were 10 time rated posts created. It is also the admitted fact under the Mazumdar Award the tub repairing maistries were given Category IV while the tub repairing mazdoors were given Category II. After the implementation of the Wage Board Award 1967 tub repairing industries were placed in new Category IV and tub repairing mazdoors in new Category II. As per 1967 Wage Board Award appendix V Category IV job description is as follows :

Serial No. 15. Tub repairing/Making maistry.

Blacksmith and their mazdoors generally do all tub repairs including fastening the tubs blocks to the frame with bolts and nuts.

Now the IInd category mazdoors have to assist the above maistries and they have paid the wage of IInd category.

In the 1967 Award nothing is mentioned about the tub-manufacturing. But the manufacturing started after the 1967 and all these long years the management did not take any steps to fix the workers in appropriate category.

Accordingly 1967 Wage Board appendix-V, Category IInd Madoors job description is as follows :—

Serial No. 1 Tub-repairing/making mazdoors.

A worker who assists a tub-repairer or tub-repairing blacksmiths and generally works under the directions of the repairers or blacksmiths on the surface, and very occasionally underground. Those from early designated as Rivet man or "Blocksmith Helpers" will hence forward be known as "The Repairing Mazdoor"

The Industrial Engineering Department assist the man power required for appropriate category depending upon the work-load as per the Management. It is admitted that at Kothagudem there is no Category II Mazdoors. It is explained by the Management that it is due to historical reasons. In other words all those employed in tub repairing section of the main workshop at Kothagudem are placed in Category IV and V. Admittedly the Singareni Collieries is having its Coal Mines in three areas namely Kothagudem (in Khammam District), Ramagundam (Karimnagar District); and Bellampalli (in Adilabad District) and each area comprises of Divisions with a group of mines. Yellandu is one of the Divisions in Kothagudem area of Khammam District. In other words both Kothagudem and Yellandu are in Khammam District of Kothagudem area. For executing various mechanical and electrical works the number of workshops are located in Divisions/Areas. The tub repairing/making is a which forms of workshop where tub repairing or assemblage of new tubs is carried out by the workmen as per the job nomenclature given in Wage Board 1967 as mentioned above.

14. The workers in this industrial dispute claim that the mazdoors should not be less than Category IV in the Tub Repairing/making section at Yellandu Division. In other words they want all the mazdoors in Category II should be converted as Category IV on the ground they are discharging the same duties as workers at Kothagudem Workshop. Incidentally W.W1 mentioned that he is Union Joint Secretary, Yellandu Branch and the mazdoors attend to manufacturing of tub repairing job though they are shown as Category II. It is admitted that the said section was started in 1976 at Yellandu. Prior to 1976 tub manufacturing section was not there. According to him W.W1 the new iron sheet are cut in sizes and bent and after welding manufacture of tub is made. Previously i.e. before to 1976 these workers were merely repairing tub and the tub used to be brought from Vijayawada and Hyderabad in two parties and used to be assembled in the unit. This fact is not under dispute. In Kothagudem which is Head Office of the same area the manufacturing of tubs was there from the beginning. Tub repairing mazdoors of Category IV were attending to the manufacturing work. Now Category II mazdoors of Yellandu are doing manufacturing work carried on by the

workmen of Category IV at Kothagudem. It is not in dispute that there are no Category II in Kothagudem in manufacturing of tubs. It is the case of the workers that though all the Unions demanded revision of wage structure and categories in 1976 and finally Raghunath Reddy's Award was passed and implemented, the demand of tub manufacturing workers was not settled in that award. According to W.W1 there was settlement by their union on 29-1-1981 as per which the workers in Tub repairing section of five years service have to be taken in the next higher category. It is the case of the worker that they are referring to the workers in this particular dispute only with reference to the Tub repairing and making mazdoors and not general mazdoors. Even the evidence of W.W2 and W.W3 would show that both were working at Yellandu one as maistry and another as mazdoor in Category IV and II respectively and it is their evidence that they are doing Tub repairing and manufacturing work after the raw materials are brought to their section and they are doing the same nature of work of repairing and manufacturing as is done at Kothagudem. According to them at Kothagudem the workers are in Category IV and higher categories and there is no worker of Category II. This is not disputed by the management except stating that there are special historical reasons for it. In fact W.W3 who is a Messenger in Tub repairing and manufacturing section mentioned that the general mazdoor in his unit can also do the same work and the maistry alone cannot do without the help of the mazdoor. W.W3 he mentioned that though he is mazdoor and though they are under the maistry they are doing the same work as maistry and they manufacture 30 to 50 tubs in their workshop. He also pointed out that there are no category II mazdoor worker at Kothagudem and therefore they are requesting to equate them to Category IV and similarly scales for discharges their duties and he insisted that their work is a skilled work. He denied the suggestion that there is a different type of work at Kothagudem workshop so as to have different categories. He also mentioned that I.D. No. 30 of 1967 on the file of this Tribunal did not govern the demand of these workers now in dispute. W.W4 is the maistry at Kothagudem in V category. He admitted that there are no categories II and IV and there are only Category I mazdoor and all of them do fastening work, cutting to size, welding, shifting, assembling, bolting and fitting and they manufacture new tubs. He also admitted that in Yellandu there is similar Tub repairing and manufacturing work and he is the person who is working at Kothagudem for the last 35 years. He explained that in 1956 he was given Category III and again in 1963 the Wage Board gave new Category III and converted it as Category II and again in 1980 he was given Category V. He also mentioned that there are Tub shops workshops at Ramagundem, Bellampalli, Mandamari. Similar to the workshop at Yellandu maistries are working in those workshops also.

15. Apart from this evidence of the workmen who are examined from both Kothagudem and Yellandu, the Management evidence through M.W1, M.W2 and M.W3 would also show that all tub repairing and making sections are having Category IV and Category II except at Kothagudem for historical reasons. The tub repairing/making workers is one who assist the tub repairer or blacksmith and generally works under the directions of the repairers or blacksmith tub repairing/making maistry is a blacksmith and the mazdoor generally prepares including fastening of tub blocks to the frames with bolts and nuts. Even M.W3 mentions the manufacturing of tubs in the main workshop is under control and it is clean work for their operation of making of tubs. He also said that it is not possible to extract this entire work from a single category of persons, the semi-skilled workers are working under the direction of maistry. At Kothagudem semi-skilled mazdoor are given category I and at other places he tried to avoid the answer. Now Ex. W1 would show which is admitted by M.W2 it is a record of discussions on gradation of certain designation of the joint working group on 12-4-1974 at New Delhi. In 1974 the tub-repairing/making mazdoors who are in Category II were sought to be brought under Category III.

16. When at Kothagudem Category IV maistries were attending to manufacturing work and when admittedly at Yellandu also this Category IV maistries are commonly known Tub repairing/making maistries. It is surprisingly that work of mazdoors who are involved in this dispute are

shown in Category II though nature of work is the same and the manufacturing and repairing of tubs is the same, these mazdoors are not put in the Category IV whereas there is no such Category II at Kothagudem for similar jobs. Actually in 1967 when the Wage Board recommendations regarding tub repairing/making maistries and tub repairing/making mazdoors was contemplated there was only repairing but not manufacturing of tubs. The job description which was extracted earlier makes no mention about the tub manufacturing at all. It only had in mind about the repairing but not manufacturing process. Apparently as there was no manufacturing particularly at Yellandu, so job description of tub repairing/making mazdoors which is Category II to which these workmen belong deal with only repairing but not manufacturing of tubs as admitted by the Management. The Management is now undertaking manufacturing of tubs. Management is now undertaking manufacturing of tubs. Therefore categorisation basing on the Wage Board recommendation of the year 1967 is itself futile categorisation. It has no relevance to subsequent changes in the nature of jobs of various categories and therefore it is essential to assess those job description of the Wage Board recommendations of 1967 as per the present context properly. As already discussed the evidence of W.W1 to W.W4 would show that in Yellandu manufacturing of tubs is being done and there is only one maistry in IV category and without mazdoor they cannot do manufacturing of tubs. It is found from workers evidence that the mazdoors receive raw material and do cutting, bending, welding, shifting, and wheel fitting etc., they also do repairs including fastening tub blocks with frames with bolts and nuts. Originally this job is actually given in the job description of Category IV maistry in Wage Board recommendations. The mazdoor is expected to assist the tub repairers Category IV by way of handing over the instruments to the Tub repairer and also working simply on his instructions. But now a days as per the workers own evidence as admitted these one maistry in Category IV and six mazdoors of Category II they are doing 30 to 40 tubs they are given in a combine unit manner and all are capable of doing the same work. W.W3 in his reexamination specifically stated that in the event of the maistry of Category IV is absent on any day the work is not stopped and they are paid difference of Category IV and the tub manufacturing is a team work.

17. So when the Category II mazdoors were being paid the difference of Category IV wages it means Category II mazdoor at Yellandu who are the present workmen are performing the same duty of Category of maistry whenever he is absent and they are also capable of discharging duties being skilled workers, and their services are employed in the tub repairing/making manufacturing workmen, it means they cannot be described as tub repairing/making mazdoor i.e. commonly known as mazdoors. The Mazdoors strictly speaking they have to simply assist the category IV without maistry and as Category II, they cannot do any work; and their duties is depend upon Category IV maistries job. But as elicited from W.W3 even the absence of Category IV maistries they are performing the duties of Category IV maistry. Thus it is clearly made out that Category V mazdoors at Yellandu Category IV maistry at Kothagudem are doing the one and the same job and the demand of Category II mazdoors of Yellandu to be placed in Category IV by virtue of their nature of job is justified.

18. Though at Kothagudem as found from evidence of W.W4 the manufacturing of new tubs, they are being assisted by Category I mazdoors. The interesting thing is Category IV Maistries work at Yellandu is being done by Category V tub repairers at Kothagudem, while Category II mazdoor work at Yellandu is being done by Category I mazdoors at Kothagudem. This would only show that there are anomalies in categorisation and the nature of job. So the question is not that whether the concerned workmen are from Category II or not. The question is whether the nature of job is akin to the nature of job of Category IV or not. It is established from the evidence of W.W1 to W.W4 that the Category II are performing the duties of Categories IV. Therefore it is unfortunate to seek that the old out dated description and categorisation panels; Category II though performing the same duties as that of Category IV maistries of repairing/manufacturing tubs either at Yellandu or at Kothagudem. Even M.W2 admitted that the recommendations of the Wage Board are only descriptive

and not exhaustive. Though M.W2 tried to deny the suggestion that there are no Category II mazdoors at Kothagudem, the very counter filed by the Management gave strength of the tubs section at Kothagudem main workshop, and it did not show neither Category III nor Category II at all. M.W1 tried to say that there is no comparison between Kothagudem and Yellandu Workshop on the ground that Kothagudem Workshop has got historical background. But manufacturing and repairing of tubs being undertaken in the same section and same area and whenever maistries are absent then the mazdoors are deputed for manufacturing section and when it is admitted that at Yellandu there is both repairing as well as manufacturing by the same employees such a differentiation cannot sustain to logic or reason. Thus looked from any angle the Management is not at all justified in not keeping the Category II mazdoors at Yellandu in Category IV when they are actually involved in manufacturing work and doing the same nature of job as that of maistries at Yellandu.

18. Therefore, I hold that the action of the Management of M/s. Singareni Collieries in placing Category II tub repairing/making mazdoors in tub repairing/making sections at Yellandu Workshop is not justified, they are entitled to be placed in Category IV as they are actually involved in manufacturing and repairing work and doing the same nature of job as that of Category IV maistry at Yellandu and the categorisation given at Kothagudem for maistries and mazdoors as Category I mazdoors and Category V maistries would show that the said categorisation is only leading to anomalies and they are adopting double standards. At any rate Category II mazdoors of Tub repairing/making mazdoors in Tub-repairing/making section at Yellandu workshop are to be given Category IV as on the date of reference and with all attendant benefits.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 7th day of May, 1986.

Sd/- Industrial Tribunal

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses Examined

for the Workmen:

W.W1 V. Poshaiah

W.W2 Khaza Mohinuddin

W.W3 P. Rayamallu

W.W4 B. Venkati

Witnesses Examined for the Management

M.W1 A. Ramachandra Rao

M.W2 V. Gopala Sastry

M.W3 E.V. Vijaya Raghavan.

Documents marked for the workmen:

Ex. W1—True Copy of the Record Note of discussions on upgradation of certain designations by the joint working group on 12-4-74 at New Delhi.

Documents marked for the Management

Nil

J. VENUGOPALA RAO, Presiding Officer
[No. L-21011/18/79-D. IV(B)]

नई दिल्ली, 24 जून, 1986

का आ. 2518—आधिकारिक विवाद प्रतिविम, 1947 (1946 का 14) की आरा 17 के अनुसार मैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार व बरकाकाना ए लिया भैसर्स सेम्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स नि. के प्रबन्धालय से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कमिकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट आधिकारिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार आधिकारिक प्रतिवरण, नं. 2, बरकाकाना के पंचाट की प्रकारित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-6-86 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 24th June, 1986

S.O. 2518.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government

Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Barakakana Area of M/s. Central Coalfields Limited, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 17th June, 1986.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 11 of 1986

In the matter of industrial disputes under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Barakakana Area of M/s. C.C. Ltd. and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers—Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen—Shri S. N. Jha, Branch Secretary, United Coal Workers Union.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 11th June, 1986

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-24012(74)/85-D.IV (B), dated, the 17th December, 1985/1st January, 1986.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Barakakana area of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Barkakana, Dist. Hazaribagh in stopping the increments to S/Shri Sinjal, Tyndal, Bhurkunda Colliery, Jagat Narayan Singh, Machinist, Central Saunda Colliery, Hulas Ram, M.T.K. Khas Karanpura Colliery and Laxman Dusadh, General Mazdoor Saunda ‘D’ Colliery is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled ?”

In this case the workmen filed their W.S. and thereafter a few adjournments were granted to the employers for filling their W.S. Ultimately on 13-5-86 both the parties appeared before me and filed a memorandum of settlement. I have gone through the terms of settlement which appears to be fair and proper and beneficial to both the parties, I accordingly accept the same and pass an Award in terms of the settlement which forms part of the Award as annexure.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-24072/74/85-D. IV (B)]

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2 DHANBAD

In the matter of Reference No. 11 of 1986

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Barakakana Area of Central Coalfields Ltd.,

AND

Their Workmen.

Joint Petition of Employers and Workmen

The above mentioned employers and workmen most respectfully beg to submit jointly as follows :—

(1) That the Management and the workmen have jointly discussed and negotiated the dispute referred to this Hon'ble Tribunal for arriving at a mutual and amicable settlement of the same.

(2) That as a result of the aforesaid discussions and negotiations the Management and the workmen have jointly agreed to settle the aforesaid matter on the following terms and conditions :—

(a) It is agreed that as the increments of the 4 workers referred to in the reference order namely, S/Shri Sone Lal, Tynda, Bhurkunda Colliery, Jagat Narayan Singh, Machinist, Central Saunda Colliery, Hullash Ram, M.T.K. Khas Karanpura Colliery and Laxman Dusadh, General Mazdoor, Saundha 'D' Colliery were stopped due to the break in service ordered by the Management in 1984, the Management hereby condones the said break in service of these workers.

(b) It is agreed that in view of clause (a) above, the Management shall grant the annual increments due to the four workers concerned from the date indicated against each and pay them the arrears accordingly :—

1. Sri Sonelal Tyndal	1-7-84.
2. Sri Jagat Narayan Singh	1-9-84.
3. Sri Hullash Ram	1-9-84.
4. Sri Laxman Dusadh	1-9-84.

(c) It is agreed that this is an overall settlement in full and final settlement of all the claims of the workmen arising out of the above reference.

(3) That the workmen and the employers consider that the above agreement is fair just, and reasonable to both the parties.

In view of the above, the employers and the workmen jointly pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to give an award and dispose of the reference in terms of this joint compromise petition.

(S. N. Jha)
Branch Secretary,
United Coal Worker's Union
Bhurkunda.

For and on behalf of workmen.
Dhanbad,
Dated : 13-5-1986.
Witnesses :

1. Sd/- Illegible
2. Sd/- Illegible

S. P. Srivastava, Personnel Manager
Barkakana Area
Central Coalfields Ltd.

For and on behalf of Employers.
R. L. S. Murthy,
Advocate
For Employers.

नई विल्ही, 24 जून, 1986

का. अ. 2519.—बीजोंगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार व राजरप्पा ऐरिया मेसर्ज सी.सी.एल., रामगढ़ प्रोजेक्ट जिला बीजोंगिक के प्रबन्ध कांव से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट बीजोंगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार बीजोंगिक अधिकारण, नं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-4-86 को शाल मुद्रा द्वा

New Delhi, the 24th June, 1986

SO. 2519.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Rajarappa Area of Central Coalfields Limited, Ramgarh Project, Dist. Hazaribagh and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 18th June, 1986.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 128 of 1986

In the matter of industrial disputes under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Rajarappa Area of Central Coalfields Ltd. and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers—Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen—None.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, the 10th June, 1986

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-24012 (119)/85-D.IV (B), dated, the 17th March, 1986.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Rajarappa Area of C.C. Ltd., Ramgarh Project, Dist. Hazaribagh in denying wages to Shri Ram Ekebal Bhakta Cat. IV Fitter working in higher category i.e. Cat. V from 24-4-83 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief is concerned workman entitled ?”

The parties did not file their W.S. On 31-5-86 a petition was filed by the Vice President President of the Union which had raised the industrial dispute praying that a 'No dispute' award may be passed in this case. It is further stated in the petition that after the failure of the conciliation proceeding the above case was discussed between the union and the management and the same was amicably settled. The union accordingly sent a letter dated 18-1-86 to the Desk Officer, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi and a photo copy of the same has been attached with his petition. Subsequently by the order dated 21/28-2-86 the management issued office order in implementation of the agreement reached between the management and the union of the photo copy of the said office order has also been filed along with the petition. It appears from the office order that the concerned workman was appointed/promoted to the post of Telecom/Radio Mechanic Grade-D in the NCWA-III scale of pay of Rs. 678—1198 with effect from 1-12-85.

In view of the fact that the parties have come to an amicable settlement the dispute referred to this Tribunal does not now survive and accordingly a 'No dispute' award is passed in this case.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer
(No. L-24012/119/85-D.IV (B))

R. K. GUPTA, Desk Officer

नई विल्ही, 24 जून, 1986

का. अ. 2520.—कान अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 35) की धारा 5 की उप धारा (1) के धारा प्रदल शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार दा. सी.के. शीवालकांड को मृद्यु ज्ञान निरीक्षक के मध्यम ज्ञान निरीक्षक के मध्य में नियुक्त करती है।

[का. सं. प-12025/2/84-कान 1]

New Delhi, the 24th June, 1986

S.O. 2520.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. D. K. Srivastava as Inspector of Mines subordinate to the Chief Inspector of Mines.

[F. No. A-12025/2/84-M.1]

तर्फ दिल्ली, २६ जून, १९८६

का.आ. २५.१।—केन्द्रीय भरकार, भान अधिनियम, १९५२ (१९५२ का ३५) की धारा २५ की उपधारा (१) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित रोगों में से प्रत्येक को ऐसे रोग के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है जो उनमें संकेताओं से नवीनित है :

- (१) ऐस्ट्रेस्टाइम
- (२) ऐफडे ह्या पेट का कैंसर या फ्लूरा और ऐरिटोनियम (अर्थात् मेसोथेलोमास)।

[न. एन. २९०२५/३/८६-भान १]
राम कानूना, भवर मन्त्रिव

New Delhi, the 26th June, 1986

S.O. 2521.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby notifies each of the following diseases as diseases connected with mining operations :—

- (१) Asbestosis.
- (२) Cancer of lung or the stomach or the pleura and peritoneum (i.e. mesotheliomas).

[No. S. 29025/3/86-M.I]
R. KANUGA, Under Secy.

तर्फ दिल्ली, २५ जून, १९८६

का.आ. २५२२.—नीह अयस्क भान, मैग्नीज अवस्क भान तथा कोम अयस्क भान आम कालायण निधि नियम, १९७८ के नियम ३ के साथ पठित लौह अयस्क भान, मैग्नीज अयस्क भान तथा कोम अयस्क भान अथवा कालायण निधि अधिनियम, १९७८ (१९७८ का ६१) की धारा ६ द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय भरकार भारत के राज्यवाल के भाग II, खंड ३, उपर्युक्त (ii) दिनांक २५-१-८६ के २९६ से २०४ के पृष्ठों पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के अम मन्त्रालय की दिनांक १५ जूनवीं, १९८६ की अधिसूचना का आ. नंबर २६१ में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में अधिकांक १७ और २२ पर की गई प्रविष्टि के स्पान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जायगा, अर्थात् :—

- १७ श्री श्री. एन. राय,
मंत्रिमंत्री प्रबन्धक (भान),
टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील के. निपिटें,
पोस्ट नंबर मर्फ्ट,
जिला बिहार, बिहार
२२. श्री श्री. श्री. वाम,
जनरल सेक्रेटरी
टिस्को मुक्किया क्रोमाइट भाइन बाल्स यूनियन
शाकबद्र कालारियाटा, बारस्ना ए. के. रोड
जिला कटक (उडीचा)

[नंबर २३०११/३/८४-इन्ड्यू II]
एन.एम. भारता, भवर मन्त्रिव

New Delhi, the 25th June, 1986

S.O. 2522.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976 (61 of 1976) read with Rule 3 of the Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1978, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 261 dated the 15th January, 1986 published at pages 296 to 298 of the

Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated the 25th January, 1986, namely :—

In the said notification for entry against serial numbers 17 and 22, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

१७. Shri V. S. Rao.

Joint Divisional Manager (Mines),
The Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd.
At/P.O. Noamundi, District Singhbhum,
Bihar PIN: 833217.

२२. Shri B. C. Das.

General Secretary,
TISCO Sukhinda Chromite Mines Workers' Union,
P.O. Kalaringhata, Via-J.K. Road,
District Cuttack (Orissa).

[No. U-23011/3/84-W.II(C)]

S. S. BHALLA, Under Secy.

का.आ. २५२३—मैसर्ज निमिलनाहू इनीक्सिपिटी बोर्ड (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त बोर्ड कहा गया है), नंबर-८००००२ (टी.एन. / ५४४७) ने कर्मचारी अधिक्षित निधि एवं ब्रकीर्ण उपचार अधिनियम, १९५२ (१९५२ का १९) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा १७ की उपधारा (१-क) के अधीन बर्मेचारी कुटुम्ब वेशन स्कॉम, १९७१ में छूट के लिये आवेदन किया है :

और केन्द्रीय भरकार की राय में उक्त बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों पर माला निमिलनाहू इनीक्सिपिटी बोर्ड कर्मचारी कुटुम्ब वेशन विविधम्, १९६४ (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) के अधीन कुटुम्ब वेशन के स्पष्ट में प्राप्य फायदे उक्त अधिनियम और कर्मचारी कुटुम्ब वेशन स्कॉम, १९७१ के अधीन प्रदान किये गये फायदों से कम नहीं हैं;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय भरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा १७ की उपधारा (१-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इससे उत्पादय अनुशूला में विनियिष्ट गतीयों के अधीन रहते हुए, उक्त बोर्ड को (इसकी सभी ग्राहकाओं महिला) पहली जुलाई, १९८६ से कर्मचारी कुटुम्ब वेशन स्कॉम, १९७१ के गयी उपचरणों के प्रवर्तन से छूट प्रदान करनी है।

अनुभूति

(१) उक्त व्यापक के सबथ में नियोजित प्रावेशिक अधिक्षित निधि आयुक्त मद्रास को ऐसी विवरणियों देंगे जो उसे नियोजित रखेगा तथा नियोजित निधि के लिये ऐसी मुद्रितायों प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय भरकार, अमर-माय पर निविष्ट करें।

(२) उक्त व्यापक की व्यवस्था में जिम्मे लेके रखता, लेका और विवरण व्यवस्था करता, लेका जो व्यवस्था नियम है, मन्महिला माला व्यय नियोजित द्वारा बहुत किया जायेगा।

(३) नियोजित राज्य भरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित उक्त विविधों की प्रति तथा अधिकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा मरमी जाने वाली भाषा में उसकी मूल्य-माला बांदों का अनुबाद बोर्ड के सबता-पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करना।

(४) केन्द्रीय भरकार निधि आयुक्त को पूर्ण अनुमोदन के बिना उक्त विविधों में कोई संशोधन नहीं किया जायेगा और उसे किसी संशोधन से बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों के हिस्से पर प्रवर्तन प्रभाव पड़े के संबोधन हों, यहाँ रेलवे अधिक्षित निधि आयुक्त अपनी अवधि देने से पहले कर्मचारियों का अपना द्वितीयों ग्राहक बनने तक व्यवस्था बनाया।

(५) बोर्ड आपने पेशन मंत्रियों द्वारियों को पूर्ण करने के लिये नियोजित आनंदिक पेशन आरक्षित निधि ग्रहित करेगा।

[१. नंबर २३०११/३/८४-इन्ड्यू II]

S.O. 2323.—Whereas M/s. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board), Madras-600 002 (TN/5887) has applied for exemption from the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971, under sub-section (1A) of section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act);

And whereas, in the opinion of the Central Government the benefits in the nature of Family Pension under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Employees' Family pension Regulations, 1964 (hereinafter referred to as the said regulations) as applicable to the employees of the said Board are not less favourable than the benefits provided under the said Act, the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) of section 17 of the said Act, and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government hereby exempts the said Board (including all its branches) from the operation of all the provisions of the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 with effect from 1st July, 1986.

SCHEDULE

(1) The employer in relation to the said Board shall submit such return to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madras, maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time;

(2) All expenses involved in the administration of the said regulations including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, transfer of accounts shall be borne by the employer;

(3) The employer shall display on the notice board of the Board, a copy of the said regulations as approved by the State Government, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof in the language understood by the majority of the employees;

(4) No amendment to the provisions of the said regulations shall be made without the prior approval of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees of the Board, the Central Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval give reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their view-point;

(5) The Board shall set up an internal pension reserve fund in accounts for meeting its pensionary liabilities.

[No. S. 35012/21/84-SS.IV(SS. II)]

S.O. 2534.—पैमर्स नमिनाडु इनेक्टिमिटी बोर्ड, अन्ना मलाय मद्रास-600002 (टी. प्ल. 5887) (जिसे इसमें हमके पश्चात् उक्त बोर्ड कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी अधिक्षय निधि और प्रक्रियां उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (जिसे इसमें हमके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपाधारा (3क) के अधीन सूट तिये जाने के लिये आवेदन किया है,

और केन्द्रीय मरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त बोर्ड के कर्मचारी, जिसी पात्रक अभिदाय या प्रीमियम का संदाय किये जिता ही नहिनाडु इनेक्टिमिटी बोर्ड कर्मचारी परिवार प्रसुविधा समनुषंगी स्कीम (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त परिवार प्रसुविधा स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन नीतिन तोमा के नप में कायदे उठा रहे हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लिये ये कायदे उन कायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं, जो कर्मचारी निषेग महबूब शीमा स्कीम 1976 (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधिन उन्हें अनुज्ञय है:

अन. केन्द्रीय मरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपाधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रवल जिसियों का प्रयोग करने का और इसमें जाग्रत्त

मत्स्यस्थी में विनिश्चित भावों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त बोर्ड (हमकी सभी शास्त्राओं महिल) को पहस्ती जूलाई, 1986 में उक्त स्कीम के मध्य उपबन्धों के प्रबन्ध से छूट रहती है;

अनुसूची

1. उक्त बोर्ड के मर्दान में नियोजक प्रादेशिक अधिक्षय निधि आयुक्त मद्रास को ऐसी विवरणियां भेजेगा और ऐसे सेवा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिये ऐसी सुविधायें प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, समय समय पर निश्चिट करें।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभारों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर संदाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपाधारा (3क) के अप्पा (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निश्चिट करें।

3. उक्त परिवार प्रसुविधा स्कीम के प्रणाली में, जिसके अन्तर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाता विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा प्रीमियम का संदाय, लेखाओं का बलरण, निरीक्षण प्रभारों का सम्बाद आदि भी है, होने वाले सभी व्यर्थों का वहां नियोजक द्वारा किया जायेगा।

4. नियोजक, राज्य मरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित उक्त परिवार प्रसुविधा स्कीम भी एक प्रति, नया कर्मचारियों की यहसूता की भावा में उसकी मूल्य वालों का अनुबोध, स्पायन के मूल्यान्पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी अधिक्षय निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सूट प्राप्त किसी स्पायन की अधिक्षय निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्पायन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो, नियोजक उक्त परिवार प्रसुविधा स्कीम के सदस्य के हप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा।

6. यदि उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपवध कायदे भवाये जाते हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त परिवार प्रसुविधा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों जो उपवध कायदों में सम्भित रूप से वृद्धि की जाने की अवस्था करेगा जिससे कि कर्मचारियों के लिये उक्त परिवार प्रसुविधा स्कीम के अधीन उपवध कायदे उन कायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुज्ञय हैं।

7. उक्त परिवार प्रसुविधा स्कीम में किसी भाव के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मूल्य पर इस स्कीम के अधीन संवैध प्रक्रम उम रकम में कम है और कर्मचारी जो उम दाना में सदैय होती, जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विविध वारिस/नाम निर्देशिती की प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बगवार रकम का सन्ताप करेगा।

8. उक्त परिवार प्रसुविधा स्कीम के उपबन्धों में कोई भी समोधन, प्रावेशिक अधिक्षय आयुक्त मद्रास के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जायेगा और जैसा किसी भी समोधन में कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की समावता हो तो, प्रावेशिक अधिक्षय निधि आयुक्त अपना अनुबोध देने में पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना इक्षिकोण पाप्त करने का युक्तियुक्त अवसर रहेगा।

9. यदि ऐसी कारणज, उक्त बोर्ड के कर्मचारी, उपत बोर्ड की उक्त परिवार प्रसुविधा स्कीम के अधीन नहीं रह आते हैं, या स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले कायदे किसी भी रूप में नहीं जाते हैं, तो यह सूट रह की जा सकती है।

10. उक्त परिवार प्रसुविधा स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी मदस्य की मूल्य होते पर भूतक मदस्य के नामनिर्देशिती/विधिक वारिसों की उग गणि का भन्दाव तत्परता में करेगा, जिसका वह हकदार है।

S.O. 2524.—Whereas Messrs Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Anna Salai, Madras-600002 (TN/5887) (hereinafter referred to as the said Board) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act);

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said Board are, without making any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Employees' Family Benefit Subsidary Scheme (hereinafter referred to as the said Family Benefit Scheme) in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government hereby exempts the said Board (including all its branches) from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme with effect from the 1st July, 1986.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said Board shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madras maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection, as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act, within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the said Family Benefit Scheme including maintenance of accounts submission of returns, payment of insurance premiums, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishment, a copy of the said Family Benefit Scheme as approved by the State Government, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment exempted under the said Act, is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the said Family Benefit Scheme.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the said Family Benefit Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced, so that the benefits available under the said Family Benefit Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Family Benefit Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this Scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employee shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the said Family Benefit Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madras and where any amendment is likely to effect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said Board do not remain covered under the said Family Benefit Scheme of the Board or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Upon the death of the members covered under the said Family Benefit Scheme, the Board shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee/legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it.

[No. S-35014/186/86-SS.II]

» मई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 1986

का. भा. 2525.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्सै सैन्य प्रबलक वर्कर्स डीपार्टमेंट, (ए. डब्ल्यू. एच. डीपार्टमेंटल केन्टीन) नेताजी नगर, नई दिल्ली 1 नामक स्थान से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों को बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रक्रिया उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध 'उक्त स्थान' को लागू किये जाने चाहिए।

ग्रन्त: केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा-1 की उपबन्ध-4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थान को लागू करती है।

[संख्या एस-35019(161)/86-एस एस-2]

New Delhi, the 27th June, 1986

S.O. 2525.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Central Public Works Department (AWH—Departmental Canteen), Netaji Nagar, New Delhi, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S-35019(161)/86-SS.II]

का. भा. 2526.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा प्रथम जूलाई, 1986 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (धारा 44 और 45 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की थीं तो) और अध्याय 5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 72, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा सकते हैं) के उपबन्ध भान्ध प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र में प्रवृत्त होंगे, भर्ती :-

“कृष्णा ज़िले में पैनमालूर राजस्व मंडल में गंगूर का क्षेत्र।”

[संख्या एस-38013/21/86-एस. एस-1]

S.O. 2526.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the First July, 1986 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78 and 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh, namely :—

“The area of Gangur in Penamalur revenue mandal in Krishna District.”

[No. S-38013/21/86-SS-I]

का. भा. 2527.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा प्रथम जूलाई, 1986 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (धारा

44 और 45 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) और धारा 5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपर्युक्त धारा प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र में प्रवृत्त होंगे, ध्यान् :—

“चित्तुर जिले के रीनिगुण्टा राजस्व मंडल में गजुलाहुण्ड्याम राजस्व प्राप्त के अंतर्गत छाने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[संख्या एस-38013/22/86-एस. एस-1]

S.O. 2527.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the First July, 1986 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78 and 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh, namely :—

“The area within the revenue village of Gajulmandayam in Renigunta revenue Mandal of Chittor District.”

[No. S-38013/22/86-SS-I]

नई रिली, 30 जून, 1986

का. धा. 2528.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 36 के अनुसरण में, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम की वर्ष 1984-85 सम्बन्धी परीक्षित लेखा तथा उनके सम्बन्ध में लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट आम सूचना के लिए प्रकाशित की जाती है।

(यहाँ 1984-85 वर्ष संबंधी परीक्षित लेखों तथा उनके सम्बन्ध में लेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट संक्षिप्त करें)

[सं. जेड-16016/1/84-एस. एस-1]

New Delhi, the 30th June, 1986

S.O. 2528.—In pursuance of section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the audited accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, together with auditor's report thereon, for the year 1984-85 are hereby published for general information:

(Here set out the audited accounts together with auditor's report thereon for the year 1984-85)

[No. Z-16016/1/86-SS-I]

का. धा. 2529.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 36 के अनुसरण में, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम की वर्ष 1984-85 सम्बन्धी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट आम सूचना के लिए एतद्वारा प्रकाशित की जाती है।

(यहाँ 1984-85 वर्ष संबंधी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट संक्षिप्त करें)

[संख्या जेड-16016/4/85-एस. एस.-1]

ए. के. भट्टराई, अवर साचब

S.O. 2529.—In pursuance of section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1984-85 is hereby published for general information.

(Insert here the Annual Report for the year 1984-85).

[No. Z-16016/4/85-SS-II
A.K. BHATTARAI, Under Secy.

नई रिली, 25 जून, 1986

का. धा. 2530.—औद्योगिक विवाद प्रधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत गोल्ड भाइंस लिमिटेड और गोल्ड कॉलार गोल्ड फ्लाइट्स करनाटक के प्रबंधसंचाल से सम्बद्ध मियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुचंथ में निवाट औद्योगिक विवाद वै औद्योगिक प्रधिकरण, बंगलोर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो बैल्ड्रीय सरकार की 17 जून, 1986 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 25th June, 1986

S.O. 2530.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., Oorgaum Kolar Gold Fields, Karnataka and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 17th June, 1986.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL IN KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

Dated this the 2nd day of June 1986

Central Reference No. 7/76

I PARTY

Sri Kathirkulam Thengavelu, No. 11, Honry's 1st Lane, Coromandel, P.O. K.G.F. Karnataka State.

Vs.

II PARTY

The Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Fields Karnataka State.

APPEARANCES :

For the I Party—Sri K. P. Sachindranath, President Karnataka Karmika Congress, B'lore.

For the II Party—Sri K. J. Shetty, Advocate and Legal Adviser, Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., 115, Sampige Road, Bangalore.

REFERENCE

(Government Order No. L-43012(6)/76-D.IV (B) dated 3-9-76)

AWARD

The Central Government has made a reference of the dispute between the parties for adjudication on the following points of dispute :—

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Oorgaum in dismissing Shri Kathirkulam Thangavelu, Token No. 3182, Timberman from service with effect from the 16th September, 1975 for the alleged misconduct of theft is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?

2. The I Party workman who was working as Timberman at the Honry's Shaft Searching Yard was alleged to have been found in an unauthorised possession of gold bearing quartz pieces/powder in his banian pocket, when he was searched by the S. D. watchman on 11-3-1975 at about 2 p.m. Since this offence constituted a misconduct under S.O. 14(1)(ii)(d) he was served with a charge sheet dated 13-2-1975 on 15-2-1975. Since this workman has not submitted any explanation a regular enquiry was conducted on 18-2-1975. After giving sufficient opportunity to the workman in the domestic enquiry, the enquiry officer passed an order against the workman on 22-2-75. The disciplinary authority has issued a second show cause notice on 2-9-1975

proposing the dismissal of the workman. The workman has filed a reply on 4-9-75. Being satisfied with the reply the disciplinary authority has passed an order of dismissal on 15-9-75 dismissing the services of the workman with effect from 16-9-1975 forfeiting all rights and privileges according as a result of past service. The workman has preferred an appeal to the Managing Director on 3-10-1975 which came to be dismissed by an order dated 5-1-76. Thereafter the workman raised an industrial dispute and consequently this reference has been made by the Central Government.

3. Initially, the validity of domestic enquiry was tried as preliminary and my learned predecessor gave a finding on 21-2-1983 holding that the domestic enquiry was conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice and posted the case for enquiry on other points. Thereafter the workman gave the evidence on victimisation and discrimination.

4. As far as, the merit of the case is concerned the I Party workman has contended in his claim statement that due to his meritorious service he was continued to draw yearly increments and timely promotion and maintained unblemished records of service. He has further contended that he has not committed any offence of theft as the property found in his banian might have been fallen when he was engaged in the underground work, as the materials were in the form of small grains/powder of about 0.11 grams costing about Rs. 10.

5. He has further contended that the findings of the enquiry officer are perverse and not based on material facts. The enquiry officer did not take material facts and hence he is entitled for reinstatement with continuity of service, full backwages and consequential benefits.

6. The II Party in their counter statement have contended that the I Party workman has committed the theft of Gold Bearing Quarts places on 11-3-75, hence after issuing the charge sheet a domestic enquiry was conducted, giving all opportunities to the workman. During the enquiry the I Party has also admitted that he was in unauthorised possession of gold bearing quarts pieces and he did not had any intention of stealing and that might have fallen into the banian pocket while he was lifting the rock at the worksite. The enquiry officer was given a finding against the workman which ultimately resulted in his dismissal.

7. They have further contended that all possible opportunities were given to the workman during the domestic enquiry and since it was proved that he was in possession of company property with an intention of committing theft he does not deserve for any favourable orders and the II Party is justified in dismissing the services of the workman.

8. On the basis of the pleadings and the evidence of parties the following issues arises for determination :

1. Whether the II Party is justified in terminating the services of the I Party instead of awarding any lesser punishment taking into consideration the misconduct committed by the workman ?
2. Whether the termination of the I Party amounts to victimisation and unfair labour practice ?
3. Whether the misconduct is so grave to warrant the extreme penalty of dismissal with a direction forfeiting all rights and privileges accruing as a result of past service ?

Issue No. 1 : negative.

Issue No. 2 : negative.

Issue No. 3 : As per found Award.

Issue No. 1.—The learned counsel for the II Party Sri K. Jagannatha Shetty after taking through this Court to the enquiry proceedings has submitted that the witnesses who have examined in the domestic enquiry have not supported the defence taken by the I Party and added to this the workman has admitted the guilty in the enquiry, hence the enquiry officer was justified in giving a report of enquiry against the workman. The learned counsel further submitted that

the theft involved moral turpitude hence the dismissal of the workman by the II Party is justified.

9. Against this submission the learned authorised representative Sri K. P. Sachindranath has submitted that this workman has put up an unblemished service of 15 years before his termination and the management have failed to take this fact into consideration before terminating the services. The learned representative further submitted that a dishonesty of having in the possession of the workman of some gold bearing quarts pieces weighing about 0.11 grams valued about Rs. 11.88 ps. should not consider as an act involving moral turpitude of a person. He has further submitted that the is perversity in the findings of the enquiry officer and the disciplinary authority who relied on the findings to pass a final order of termination is not justified to do so.

10. It is admitted of no doubt that after finding the possession of gold bearing quarts pieces on 11-2-75 a charge sheet dated 13-2-75 was served to the workman on 15-2-75 fixing the enquiry on 18-2-75. The fact that this workman was in possession of this property has been corroborated by two witnesses who have been examined in the enquiry and the workman has not denied the fact of being in possession of this item but only contended that he was not intended carry the same and it might have been accidentally fell in his banian pocket. He has also admitted this fact in reply to second show cause notice Ext. M-5 and further contended that he himself voluntarily offered for the search then he was re-called that it might have been come to his possession while he was working. On this material the enquiry officer gave a report of guilt and the same cannot be held as a perverse order. However, the disciplinary authority have not properly applied their minds to the explanation Ext. M-5 dated 4-9-75 given by the workman to the second show cause notice. It is not disputed that this workman has rendered 15 years of unblemished service before this misconduct. It is not out of place to mention at this stage that the disciplinary authority should apply their mind to the past services of the workman and unfortunately the appellate authority also not given any reason to consider the explanation of the workman before confirming the order of termination. Hence I am compelled to hold that the extreme punishment of termination taking into consideration the circumstances of this case was not warranted. Hence I hold this issue in the negative.

Point No. 2.—Though the factum of victimisation and unfair labour practice was urged by the workman, there is absolutely no pleadings to substantiate the stand taken by the workman. Though the workman has contended in his evidence that due to his union activities he has terminated but he has admitted in the cross-examination that he was not any office bearer in the union led by INTUC. Admittedly this plea of victimisation was not taken in the domestic enquiry and the plea that was taken is too vague and ~~untrue~~. The law this aspect as laid down in Bharat Iron Works vs. Bhagubai (AIR 1976 SC 98) is very clear their lordships have had as follows :

"As word of caution is necessary. Victimisation is a serious charge by an employee against an employer, and, therefore, it must be properly and adequately pleaded giving all particulars upon which the charge is based to enable the employer in full meet them. The charge must not be vague or indefinite being as it is an amalgam of facts as well as inference and attitudes. The fact that there is a union espousing the cause of the employees in legitimate trade union activity and an employee is a member or active office-bearer thereof, is, per se, no crucial instance....."

11. It is observed that a proved misconduct is ante thesis of victimisation, as understood in industrial relations. Hence the allegations of victimisation made by the I Party is too vague and the issue of victimisation does not arise in this case, hence I hold this issue in the negative.

Issue No. 3.—While I am discussing the issue No. 1, I mentioned the submission of the learned counsel for the II Party that the theft involved moral turpitude, hence the workman was dismissed from service. On going through the final order of dismissal and the order of the appellate authority there is absolutely no mention that the offence committed by the I Party workman is involved moral turpitude. As I said earlier the final order of dismissal dated 15-9-75 and the appellate order of the Chairman-cum-Managing

Director dated 5-1-76 has not made any reference to the previous records of this workman. In the absence of such materials the contention of the II Party that he had put up 15 years unblemished service should be accepted without any reservations.

12. The learned counsel for the II Party has submitted that though the article found in the possession of the workman was found less in value, this will be done little by little until they will be caught. There is no merit in the submission of the learned counsel as there is no material to accept this contention as the courts can not rely on surmises and conjectures.

13. With regard to the submission of the learned counsel for the II Party that the possession of gold bearing quartz which amounted to theft though the quantity is very little amounts to moral turpitude is without any substance.

14. The term moral turpitude was subject to judicial scrutiny in various decisions reported from time to time and a single judge of the Allahabad High Court Judge Srivastava, J. in A.I.R. 1963 Allahabad page 527 after considering all the decisions has observed :

"With great respect, it appears to me that some of the observations made in these decisions have been too widely stated that if followed literally may make every act punishable in law an offence involving moral turpitude. That, however could not be the intention with which those observations were made. From consideration of the dictionary meaning of the words 'moral' and 'turpitude' as well as the real ratio decidendi of the cases the principle which emerges appears to be that the question whether a certain offence involves moral turpitude or not will necessarily depend on the circumstances in which the offence is committed. It is not every punishable act that can be considered to be an offence involving moral turpitude. Had that been so, the qualification 'involving moral turpitude' would not have been used by the Legislature and it would have disqualified every person who had been convicted of any offence. The tests which should ordinarily be applied for judging whether a certain offence does or does not involve moral turpitude appear to be :

(1) Whether the act leading to a conviction was such as could shock the moral conscience of society in general, (2) Whether the motive which led to the act was a base one and (3) whether on account of the act having been committed the perpetrator could be considered to be of a depraved character or a person who was to be looked down upon by the society.

No absolute standard can be laid down for deciding whether a particular act is to be considered one involving moral turpitude but the above are the general tests which should be applied and which should in most cases be sufficient for enabling one to arrive at a correct conclusion on the question."

15. The above observations have been relied on by His Lordships, P. P. Bopanna while deciding the question of forfeiting all rights and privileges accruing as a result of past service in a case filed by the legal representative of one Mr. Arumugam in writ petition No. 13303 of 1980. His lordships held :

"That the appellate authority merely relying on the dictionary meaning of the words 'moral turpitude' and the definition of the offence theft in the Indian Penal Code came to a wrong conclusion of jurisdiction facts and therefore its order is liable to be quashed."

16. Taking into consideration the observations stated at supra and the facts and circumstances of this case the order of dismissal passed by the II Party is harsh and dispute to the offence alleged to have been committed by the workman.

17. Now a question arises as to the nature of relief that has to be given to the workman. It is most unfortunate to note that the respective counsels have taken a duration of 10 years to give a finding on this reference and the fault also lies on this Tribunal by granting several adjournments without involving its mind. Now this Tribunal also prevented by substituting lesser punishment than what was awarded

by the II Party due to efflux of time, hence acting under Section 11-A of the industrial disputes act, I pass the following award :

AWARD

The dismissal order made by the II Party against the I Party workman is hereby up-held. Since this dismissal order is very harsh in the circumstances of the case, I order a payment of Rs. 25,000 to the I Party workman as compensation. Secondly, the forfeiture clause maintained in the order of dismissal is hereby set aside and in that column the following order is substituted "dismissed without notice but with all rights and privileges according as a result of past service." Parties shall bear their own costs.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by her and corrected by me.)

R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-43012/6/76-D.IV (B)]
V. K. SHARMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 1986

का. धा. 2531:—भौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंगरेणी कोलीरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, गोदावरी खाते, जिसा करीमनगर (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) के प्रबंधतात्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुसंध में निविद भौद्योगिक विवाद में भौद्योगिक अधिकारण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25 जून, 1986 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 26th June, 1986

S.O. 2531.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Godavarikhani, Distt. Karimnagar (A.P.) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 25th June, 1986.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD

Industrial Dispute No. 15 of 1984

BETWEEN

The Workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Limited,
Godavarikhani, Karimnagar.

AND

The Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited,
Godavarikhani, Karimnagar.

APPEARANCES :

Sri G. Bikshapathi, Advocate—for the Workmen.
Sarvasri K. Srinivasa Murthy, H. K. Saigal and
Miss G. Sudha, Advocates—for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-22012(24)83-D. III(B) dated 25-2-1984 referred the following dispute under sections 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Godavarikhani to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited is justified in not giving 1. Uniforms
2. Washing Allowance and 3. Dust allowance to
Machine Mining Operators, Machine Mining Helpers
and A.M. 50 Operators. If not, to what relief are
the workmen concerned entitled?"

This reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 15 of 1984 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. The Andhra Pradesh Collieries Mazdoor Sangh, Godavari Khani represented by its Secretary filed a claims

statement claiming washing allowance, dust allowance and uniforms to machine mining operators, machine mining helpers and A.M. 50 Operators from the date of demand of the date of strike notice whichever is just and reasonable and pass necessary orders.

(a) It is mentioned that the Union submitted a number of demands with regard to service conditions of the workmen employed in the Singareni Collieries Company as there was no response from the Management, the Union issued a strike notice on 30-10-1982 and it is a Public Utility Service, the matter was admitted in the Conciliation by the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Central and conciliation meeting was held. The Union submitted 15 demands to the management and conciliation meetings were also held in respect of those demands, and only three demands were referred to the Tribunal by way of reference. Therefore the Union filed claims statement in respect of three demands while other demands are pending for reference for being referred.

(b) The machine mining operators, machine mining helpers and A.M. 50 operators are required to undertake heavy manual work and they are exposed to dust and other climatic pollutions. The drivers in heavy and light vehicles, Power House Workers, Workshop workers are provided with uniforms. The Machine Mining operators, Machine Mining helpers and A.M. 50 operators are in no way inferior to that of the staff mentioned above. These workers are not given uniforms with the result their personal uniform is being destroyed and they are required to replace by incurring heavy financial expenses. The Uniform is a must to the workmen and it is being provided in similarly placed industries in other states. Therefore the Union demanded four pairs of uniforms every year to the Machine Mining Operators, Machine Mining Helpers and A.M. 50 Operators. It is just and reasonable.

(c) Washing allowance is connected to the demand of uniforms be to be provided. The uniform should be kept and maintained in proper manner in order to keep up the uniform clean. The cost of washing detergents has been increasing every day. Therefore it is just and necessary that the Tribunal be pleased to direct the management to grant Washing Allowance of Rs. 25.00 per month per head to Machine Mining Operators, Machine Mining Helpers and A.M. 50 Operators.

(d) The workmen under reference are exposed to heavy machinery dust since they have to work in highly polluted atmosphere. The workmen by virtue of their being employed on such mining works, have to necessarily inhale the dust and other poisonous air which is released during the mining operations. Therefore the workmen have to protect their health by taking medicines and nourishments to arrest the ill-effects of the dust which is spread over the area of their workspot. Due to this dust number of workers are falling sick frequently. The workers in C.S.P. and C.H.P. and drivers who are also on coal transport wing are being paid special allowance to defray expenses for being exposed to heavy dust. Therefore the Union prayed that the Management be directed to pay dust allowance of Rs. 75.00 per month per head to the workmen concerned.

3. The Management on the other hand filed a counter. Most of the issues referred to this Tribunal have already figured in their demand presented by the Union including A. P. Colliery Mazdoor Sangh over which a comprehensive settlement was arrived at on 29-1-1981 as per which the Union agreed not to raise any demand involving monetary commitment during the period of the agreement i.e. upto 31-12-1982 as per the provisions of the I.D. Act the settlement will remain in force till a settlement terminated by a notice the Union is therefore estopped from agitating the demand involving monetary commitment during the tenure of the settlement which culminated into a reference. There is no justification to refer to any of these issues for adjudication during the tenure of the settlement under Section 12(3) of the I.D. Act.

(a) In Coal Mining Industry most of the workers are employed underground for extracting coal and they are paid extra allowance known as underground allowance. The workers employed on surface in comparison with underground is far less. It is submitted that none of the underground workers are provided with or entitled to any uniforms in the entire coal industry. The machine mining operators,

machine mining helpers and A.M. 50 operators for whom uniforms are claimed are employed underground. While the emoluments drawn by them are relatively higher apart from underground allowance which takes care of all the necessities but workmen involved in the dispute are paid higher emoluments in S. C. Company when compared with the rest of the coal industry. The machine mining operators who are only entitled for Category V and VI under Coal Wage Board as modified by the Coal Wage Agreements are being paid Excavation Category C in S. C. Company by virtue of an agreement dt. 18-9-1975. The relative emoluments of Category VI and Category C are as follows :

	Total minimum of the category	Total maximum of the category
Category VI	1190.70	1693.24
Category—C	1218.69	1997.00

Similarly the Machine Mining Helpers who are called Cablemen are only entitled to Category III whereas they are being paid Category IV in Singareni. The relative emoluments of Category III and Category IV are as under.

	Total minimum of the category
Category III	Rs. 187.92
Category IV	Rs. 1031.35

A.M. 50 Operators are included in the Group of workmen who are interchangeable. While they are entitled for Category V in the rest of the Coal Industry, the Operators are being paid Excavation Category B wages which is substantially higher than what is admissible in the rest of the Coal Industry. The relative emoluments of Category B and Category V are as under :—

	Total minimum of the category
Category B	Rs. 1276.06
Category V	Rs. 1091.51

(b) The workers in some of the Surface Departments are getting uniforms by virtue of law, customs and practice which has come to stay. The comparison between the motor Drivers in the matter of uniforms is therefore not correct. As per the Settlement dated 29-1-1981 there is no issue of any grant of uniforms to any of the underground workers much less machine mining operators, machine mining helpers and A.M. 50 workers. Therefore they are not entitled for the Uniforms.

(c) The payment of Washing allowance is directly connected with the provision of uniforms. When the workers are not entitled for uniforms the question of payment of washing allowance does not arise.

(d) In some form other most of the workers employed in the coal industry are exposed to dust. Payment of dust allowance is not in vogue in the coal industry. All the Unions including the A.P.C.M. Sangh which is a party to the present dispute demanded payment of dust allowance to the present Machine Mining staff etc., in their strike notices in 1980 over which a comprehensive Memorandum of Settlement was arrived at on 29-1-1981 and the union did not press the demand for obvious reasons as no such allowance is admissible in the rest of the Coal Industry. The dust allowance is one of the issues figured in the National Coal Wage Agreements recently concluded at the National level. It was specifically agreed at para 5-3-4 of N.C.W.A. III that the workmen exposed to heavy dust conditions at the place will be provided a dust mask within six months. This Settlement is applicable to the entire coal industry including Singareni and the A.P.C.M. Sangh which claims affiliation to I.N.T.U.C. as it is a party to the said agreement. The Management has already provided respiratory filters at considerable cost to the workmen who are machine mining as against the ordinary masks and the Management has complied with the settlement much before the Settlement has come into force. Thus all the demands are untenable and they are no justification in any way for making such demands.

4. On behalf of the Workers W.W1 is examined and Exs. W1 to W2 were marked. While the Management examined two witnesses as M.W1 and M.W2 and marked Exs. M1 to M5.

5. The sum and substance of the evidence of W.W1 is that he is being Treasurer of the A. P. Colliery Mazdoor Sangh knew the dispute. According to him there are 200 machine mining operators and about 30 machine mining helpers working Godavari Khani and there are about 10 A.M. Operators. He is working as Machine Mining Operator. According to him they operate the machine which loads the coal in the process of excavation. This operation takes place 15 minutes after blasting operation. Similarly A.M. 50 Operators work on the machine which automatically cuts the coal in the mine and loads on the conveyor belt. All these process takes place underground. There will be flow of dust while loading the coal and also placing on the conveyor belt and there will be air pollution and most of these workers undergoes screening test for lungs very often for any ailment due to inhaling of dust. He mentioned that the names of K. Pocham, Papayya, Lingiah and Uppal and others who suffered air pollution. He admitted that A.M. 50 operator are provided with masks with some porous containers for covering their mouth and nose. These masks are used for 15 to 20 minutes and they cannot be used continuously. There will be breathing trouble due to flow of dust on the mask. So it is his case that masks given are not used continuously and they have to be washed frequently and in the intervening period even the A.M. 50 machine operators have to function without masks, and that they are not provided with any dust allowance. According to him in the Coal Screening Plant and Coal Handling Plant the drivers are not working underground but they are provided with special allowance without naming it as dust allowance. He also mentioned that drivers and other workers employed in the Coal Screening Plant and Coal Handling Plant are provided with special allowance. According to him the required dust allowance of Rs. 75.00 per month now. It is his case when they actually dig coal and lift and put into the conveyor belt in the underground. There is no scope for fresh air and they are not given dust allowance and protected equipment. But when the same coal comes to the surface the C.S.P. and C.H.P. the Operators, Workers, Drivers are provided with special allowance without calling it as dust allowance. According to him they are provided with boots but not uniforms. So he wanted that the underground workers should be provided with four pairs of dresses to each worker. Incidentally he mentioned that the Lorry drivers, machine operators and Open Cast Mining machine operators and the lorry drivers are provided with uniforms while the underground operators and workers are not given any uniforms. He also demanded washing allowance for cleaning the dress. The representation placed before the Conciliation Officer are marked as Ex. W1, the failure report of the Conciliation Officer is marked as Ex. W2. According to him the Settlement dated 29-1-1981 has no relevance to the present demands and even that settlement expired by 31-12-1982. So they prayed for dust allowance at Rs. 75.00 per month and four pairs of dress per annum and Rs. 25.00 washing allowance per worker per month.

6. M.W1 is the Divisional Engineer in S. C. Company Limited. He has put in more than 12 years of service. All these years he was incharge of Machine Mining Equipment which is in use in S. C. Company Limited and he was the administratively controlling the machine mining workers like operators, Machine helpers etc., connected to machine mining equipment. He admitted this machine is used underground. According to him out of 87,000 workers in S. C. Company every about 80 percent of the workers are working underground and none of them are provided with uniforms, washing allowance or dust allowance. According to him Coal India is not also not getting such facilities for those categories. According to him it is not called by any Act or agreement but in their opinion there is no necessity to give uniform, washing allowance and dust allowance to machine mining operators, machine mining helpers and they are covered by N.C.W.A. III as on today and there is no specific mention to give washing allowance and dust allowance to these workers. According to him he visited Machine Mining operation in Coal India situated at Western Coal

field Limited, Pathkurna and East Coal Fields situated in Dhemomain and Seethalpur and Chinakori and also Bharat Coking Coal Limited situated at Moonidih and he did not see any such allowance being given as sought for in the dispute. According to him they are providing dust mask to the Operators. The letter marked as Ex. M1 of the National Coal Development Corporation is part and parcel of the Central Coal Fields, Ranchi. He filed the wage structure of machine mining operators and helpers in coal. According to him A.M. 50 operators are in Category VI in Coal India whereas they are given Category B which is much more than Category VI or Category C. According to him the Singareni Collieries has given attractive incentives also and therefore they are not paid uniform allowance, washing allowance and dust allowance as they are not entitled for the same. He filed N.C.W.A.III. The relevant paras are marked as Exs. M2 and M3.

7. M.W2 is the Deputy Chief Mining Engineer, Singareni Collieries at G.D.K. 7 & 7A Inclines for the last seven years. According to him he is acquainted with mining conditions at the said mines and the workers are paid wages as per N.C.W.A. It is his case that Coal Mine wages are higher than the other wages and he pointed out in Ex. M2 at page 14 with reference to para 5.34 which deals with dust and similarly at page 21 para 12.4.1 regarding standardisation committees discussions and representatives on this aspect and also with reference to A.M. 50 machine operator the same is marked as Ex. M4. According to him this Union is a party to the discussion under N.C. W.A. and also agreed for N.C.W.A. III wages. According to him as per Coal Industry, as a Mining Engineer he knew that Pneumocontiosis is considered as occupational disease.

8. The reference pertains to the demand for giving Uniforms, washing allowance and dust allowance to Machine Mining Operators, Machine Mining Helpers and A.M. 50 Operators working admittedly underground situated at S.C. Company Limited, Godavari Khani. The management relied upon the evidence of M.W1 and M.W2 to show that these demands are not liable to be sanctioned. But the evidence of M.W1 would show that A.M. 50 Machine Operators were introduced in 1978-79 and machine mining operators who are in Grade C while A.M. 50 machine operators are in Grade B both work underground. According to him there is Open Cost method and other underground mining method. For underground mining A.M. 50 machine are used. It is admitted by M.W1 that A.M. 50 machine operators and machine mining helpers and machine mining operators work underground for extracting coal. He also admitted that the coal is extracted from the underground or in the open cast and at that time of extraction dust is bound to come and the workers who are concerned with extraction of coal are certainly exposed to coal dust. M.W1 had gone further and mentioned that the underground workers are exposed to dust and difficult working conditions and he mentioned that when the coal is extracted dust emanated is inhaled by everybody and cloths get soiled or spoiled. According to him it is why the workers were old used worn out dress while going into the Mines and they change their cloths after they come out. Finally he admitted that the ordinary clothes are worn, they get dusted and spoiled and sometimes oil also will be sprinkled on those clothes. Of course M.W1 said that as an Electrical Engineer he did not know that the workers work in the Mines are prone to occupational disease and he admitted that the workers are given dust mask. M.W2 who is the Deputy Mining Engineer and who is acquainted with the mining conditions in the cross examination mentioned that he is working in Ramanandpur area where the maximum mechanisation of underground mining is done, for the last 8 years and he admitted that it is true that the workers in the underground lift the coal and put them on the conveyor belts and their cloths get soiled due to dust. According to him unless J.B.C.C.I decide they cannot be given uniforms or dust allowance. According to him the J.B.C.C.I decided to give underground allowance at 20 per cent of basic salary to each person for such contingencies. It is his case that there are two methods of working of coal extraction. One is hand section and another is machine section and as far as pollution is concerned there is no difference between hand section and machine engaged section. According to him they are not giving dust allowance but they are giving dust mask.

as per J.B.C.C.I recommendation. In other words apart from the evidence of W.W1 who is the Treasurer of A.P. Colliery Mazdoor Sangh who deposed that these machine mining operations, machine mining helpers and A.M. 50 machine operators working in the Coal Mines underground inhale dust and they are exposed to lung disease mostly known as Pneumoconiosis and that all these three categories of persons work underground and get their clothes soiled due to lack of fresh air and dust get coated on their clothes while extracting coal, the evidence of the Managements witnesses who are the officials concerned would also justify that the underground workers especially machine mining operation, machine mining helpers and A.M. 50 machine operators get their clothes soiled and spoiled and they are not giving uniforms and no washing allowance is paid and though they get dust coated on their clothes no dust allowance is paid.

It is interesting to note that the lorry drivers are exposed with drivers and they work on the surface. According to the Management it was practice that was coming up for a long time. It is also found in the evidence of M.W1 that apart from the Sangareni Company drivers who are given creaseallowance and washing allowance that the work at the Coal Screening Plant and Coal Handling Plant the people are given special allowance on the basis of agreements, though the same is not styled as dust allowance. But it is admitted that in the Coal Screening Plant as well as Coal Handling Plant which is going on the surface that there is dust and they are given special allowance without naming it as dust allowance by virtue of an agreement. In the C.S.P. and C.H.P. the drivers are not working underground while the workers in the coal mines of these three categories under reference work in underground mines. W.W1 asserted that the drivers who work at C.S.P. and C.H.P. are provided with special allowance and the coal dust is similar either as the place where they work and much more so underground where these three categories of people work. Nobody could deny that in the Mines where three categories of workers dig the actual coal, put on the conveyor belt in the underground and that there is any scope for fresh air. It is admitted and conceded that there is only dust and even according to M.W2 they are only given dust masks as per the J.B.C.C.I. recommendations. Finally it is admitted by M.W2 that a Sub-Committee was constituted after the N.C.W.A. III regarding these problems and already the All India Committee had six sittings and another sitting was trying to take place on the date of his evidence and the Standardisation Committee of the N.C.W.A. III is looking into the problem. On that ground that it is the Management's case that these problems are under consideration by the All India Committee comprising the workers representatives as well as Management representatives of All Coal Fields that all the three categories of workmen including A.M. 50 Machine operators are covered under N.C.W.A.III. It is argued that no allowance as demanded by the workmen can be paid and in this context the management relied upon Exs. M2 to M5. First of all the question is a humanitarian problem. You cannot distinguish the workers who are exposed to dust into two types of categories while the workers who are working at the Coal Screening Plant and Coal Handling Plant being given special allowance as having conceded that they are exposed to dust. You cannot discriminate the workers who actually toil and extract coal underground by the three types of categories by simply providing them with dust masks. As deposed by W.W1 the dust mask given can be used for 15 to 20 minutes at a time or stage and they cannot be used continuously due to trouble in breathing due to coating of dust and the dust masks cannot be used continuously and they have to be washed frequently and thus in the intervening periods A.M. 50 machine operator have to function without masks and they are not provided with any special allowance or dust allowance. It is true that that W.W1 is affiliated to I.N.T.U.C. is a party to N.C.W.A. III which came into force from 1-1-1983 and there is settlement between the management and the other union on 29-1-1981. But these demands were raised and not settled in the said agreement. According to W.W1 and the Management in view of the said Settlement the Union having agreed not to raise any demands involving monetary commitment upto 31-12-1982 should not have given notice for such a demand. Further it is interesting to note that even the said agreement dated 29-1-1981 had virtually come to an end on 31-12-1982 and these witnesses were deposing in 1984 and 1986 and it is admittedly found

even for the Managements evidence that All India Committee of the Coal industry as well as Trade Union leaders were meeting for various times to come to a settlement on these issues and some six or seven sittings were also over. So any arguments that as per the provisions of the I.D. Act, the so called settlement arrived at on 29-1-1981 for which the affiliated union I.N.T.U.C. was a party and therefore till the same is specifically terminated by a notice that the union is estopped is meaning less and out of context. Infact the demand by the workers was given under Ex. W-1 was dated 30-10-1982 regarding the conciliation proceedings and Ex. W2 is the failure report dt. 25-1-1983 by virtue of the demand given in the conciliation proceedings as well as failure report, it must be deemed that the previous settlement dt. 29-1-1981 was worked out and the union is not estopped from agitating for the demands and thus there is no illegality or irregularity in giving a notice as the conciliation proceedings failure report is dated 25-1-1983 and the same is after 31-12-1982. Therefore the adjudication referred to the Tribunal is fairly within the four corners of reference and there is no irregularity or illegality in the said reference. Even according to M.W1 the wage structure is the same in the Mines throughout India except for few operators getting higher wages because of fixation problem here and there. The ground taken by the Management is that in other coal industry such allowances are not paid. For this M.W1 is relied upon as if he visited the other coal fields or coal mines. According to him he did not see any such allowance as sought in this dispute being paid. It is their case that because N.C.W.A. mentioned that dust mask should be provided where the workmen are exposed to heavy dust conditions within six months they have provided dust masks and there is no mention about giving dust allowance, and no underground workers are getting such allowance, and all coal mines in India are covered by uniform wage structure and service condition. But M.W1 did not know that Open Cast workers are given uniforms and dust allowance and washing allowance at Sangareni in the same Company. Reasons stated by him for this ignorance is that he never worked in the Open Cast Mine. But he admitted that S.C. Company drivers are given dresses or uniform and washing allowance and similarly that the persons who worked at the C.S.P. and C.H.P. are paid special allowances and he tried to say that it is not equal to dust allowance. But he admitted that the conditions at the C.S.P. and C.H.P. are different and therefore they are paid special allowance on the basis of agreement. He conceded that when the coal is extracted from the underground or open cast at the time of extraction, of coal dust is bound to come and the persons who are concerned with extracting of coal certainly exposed to coal dust and their cloths also get spoiled and soiled and there is also an admission that they have got occupational diseases such as PNEUMOCONIOSIS. Now it is not denied that in the open cast mining machine operators are provided with two sets of uniforms per annum and lorry drivers are also provided with uniforms. When the workers of these three categories are also exposed to such dust conditions it is discriminatory to say that they should not be provided with uniforms or dust allowance, on the ground that they are governed by N.C.W.A. or that there is no such practice in other coal fields including S.C. Company Limited. In the very S.C.C. for open cast mining machine operators are provided with uniform of two sets and they are also given special allowance to C.S.P. and C.H.P. So having given two those workers who are working in Open Cast Mines without naming it as dust allowance as special allowance if the management wants that there is some special significance in saying it as special allowance instead of dust allowance, they can name the same to these people also likewise by giving some amounts for this purpose. But it is a clear case that they are exposed to dust, they should be given dust allowance on the admitted facts. So the material placed before me is so clear and thus there cannot be two opinions for granting dust allowance as well as uniforms and washing allowance which is automatic thing if once uniforms are given.

10. Miss G. Sudha for the Management argued that in the claim petition at page 2 the workers mentioned that they were not given uniforms and their personal uniforms which are getting spoiled and destroyed by incurring heavy financial expenses. According to her that itself would show that they are spending some money for clothes which is an essential

requirement of human living and it cannot be shifted on somebody else. I do not think that the same is correct. The workers contentions is that their cloths are getting spoiled due to coal dust and they require washing and they also seek cleanliness of human body and hygienic conditions, as essential for better work and therefore they wanted uniforms which are given to C.S.P. and C.H.P. and Open cast mine workers. There is nothing strange if the Management cannot say that those workers also require clothing as essential requirement of human life and it so why the Management is providing them uniforms ? So for similar nature of work especially when the extraction of coal is the same in both the cases i.e. open cast mines and underground, you cannot distinguish the workers of Open Cast Mine from underground mines. Therefore I find justification for awarding two sets of uniforms to these three categories of workers namely Machine Mining Operator, Machine Mining Helpers and A.M. 50 Machine operators.

11. The question now is about washing allowance. Once the Uniforms are given follows as a natural colliery of it that the uniform must be maintained hygienically and with all cleanliness and the workers should be supplied with some allowance for washing purposes. After all they demanded only an allowance of Rs. 25.00 per month per head. Though they mentioned a little more amount in their evidence. In the claims statement that they wanted Rs. 25.00 as washing allowance per month per head for these three categories of workmen. I find that the same is quite reasonable and appropriate and also required. The said demand is also fair and reasonable to that extent.

12. Now regarding the dust allowance simply because underground workers are paid higher wages you cannot say that they should forego dust allowance. It is admitted that a person who stays continuously in the underground mine for hours together is likely to get effected with certain occupational disease and the workers affected certainly fall sick and it is not denied that some fell sick and that they were not treated in the hospital. Anyhow inhaling of dust can be minimised by dust mask. But it cannot be said that they are not risking their health for the cause of extraction of coal as an essential commodity for the general requirement of the nation. Coal dust is also very high in underground and less at the open cast mines and when the Coal Screening Plant and Coal Handling Plant drivers and workers are given allowances with a different nomenclature of special allowance when they were exposed to heavy dust, it is a pity that on the ground of N.C.W.A. III was arrived on 29-1-1981 and that the Sub-Committee of all the Unions and the coal mines were discussing about this problem of granting dust allowance, that this should not be granted as if it forms part of the National wage structure of the coal industry. This is not terrible. These unhealthy conditions which are three in the underground mines which are admittedly hazardous and when the workers are working at great risk of their lives, the sub-committee cannot prolong their discussions for ever and the very fact that when the agreement is likely to expire on 31-12-1982 till now for about 3 1/2 years, no settlement could be arrived at there- afterwards would show to what sort of dragging was being done regarding such human problems. When it is naked truth that there is heavy dust and when they are exposed to heavy dust and the dust masks provided cannot be used continuously also and the ill affects of the dust cannot be controlled unless they are protected in their health by taking effective medicines and nutritious food to arrest the ill-affects of the dust. It is unfair to say that they should not be given dust allowance. Of course if the National Coal Wage Agreement which is likely to come into subsequently considered this aspect also gives them dust allowance by taking regionwise industry basis or All India basis as the case may be, the movement the said agreement comes into operation regarding dust allowance these three categories will be bound by the said agreement. Till then from the date of conciliation failure report i.e. 25-1-1983 they are entitled for dust allowance at the rate of Rs. 50.00 per month per head to all these categories of workers though they claimed Rs. 75.00 per month per head.

13. The Management relied upon certain rulings to show that the financial capacity to bear the burden of payment

has to be considered. Miss G. Sudha relied upon the decision reported in Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Limited v. Industrial Tribunal [1971(I)LLJ page 491]. It is a case where the workers wanted payment of Rs. 19.00 and Rs. 5.00 as weightage in accordance with the recommendation of the Wage Board and the Management contended that it is not having financial position to bear the burden. The appeal of the Management was allowed. First of all there is no whisper in the contention of the Management that they are not able to bear the financial burden. They never stated in their counter that this will involve any financial burden. There is no evidence to that effect from M.W1 and M.W2 regarding the financial aspects and financial involvement of the company if such reliefs are granted. So this judgement had no application. The Management relied upon the decision in Workmen of Bajrang Jute Mills v. Bajrang Jute Mills (1970 S.C. Page 878) and contended when fair wages are fixed the capacity of the industry to pay should be gauged on an industry-cum-region basis, after taking a fair cross section of that industry and in a given case it may be permissible to divide the industry into appropriate classes and then deal with the capacity of the industry to pay class-wise. So by virtue of this judgement also even when the N.C.W.A. wants to consider the wages of workers they have to take fair wages while taking the capacity of the industry to pay from the point of cross section of that industry in given case by dividing industry into appropriate classes. There is no evidence before me that the Singareni Collieries Company which is paying uniform allowance, dust allowance in the nomenclature of special allowance to similarly situated people at the Open Cast Mines, Coal Screening Plant and Coal Handling Plant where coal dust is less are not liable to pay financially for the workers of these three categories who are made prone to heavy dust underground. The Management relied upon Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association and others v. Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad [1966 (I) LLJ, page 1] and mentioned that trying to recognise to give effect to the demand for fair wage in industrial adjudication the Tribunal must always take into account the problem of the additional burden which such wage structure would impose upon the employer and ask itself whether the employer can reasonably be called upon to bear such burden. But the same judgement mentioned the claim of the employees for a fair and higher wage is undoubtedly based on the concept of social justice and it is inevitably plays a major part in the construction of a wage structure. It is further laid down as follows : "There can be little doubt that if the employees are paid better wages which would enable them to live in fair comfort and discharge their obligations to the members of their families in a reasonable way, they would be encouraged to work whole heartedly and their work would show appreciable increase in efficiency." So when there is no whisper in the evidence of managements witnesses that the wage structure would be an additional burden which they could not bear it cannot be said that the demands of the employees for a fair and higher wage is unreasonable especially when their counter parts in the Open Cast mine are given such facilities or allowance in the same company. Of course the Management relied upon the decision reported in Express Newspapers v. Union of India and others [1961 (I) LLJ, page 339] to show what is living wages, fair wage and the minimum wage. Of course this is quite illustrative and instructive. The capacity of the industry to pay the wages for minimum wages or fair wage or living wage of the aspects dealt with. The demand in this reference is with regard to 200 machine mining operators, 50 machine mining helpers and 10 A.M. 50 machine operators working at Godavari Khani. Therefore they are negligible in number out of 87,000 workers in S.C. Company and the Management did not express in their counter or in their evidence any kind of financial in capacity for granting these allowances. Hence it has no bearing.

14. Thus on a careful consideration of the entire material I hold that the action of the Management is not justified in not giving uniforms, washing allowance or dust allowance to machine mining operators, machine mining helpers and A.M. 50 machine operators. On the other hand I hold that these three categories who are in the reference are entitled for two pairs of Uniforms per annum per head and that they are entitled for Rs. 25.00 per month per head as washing

allowance and Rs. 50.00 as dust allowance per month per head from the date of the conciliation report i.e. from 25-1-1983.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal this the 22nd day of May, 1986.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

Appendix of Evidence

Witness Examined	Witnesses Examined
For the Workmen :	For the Management :
W.W1 Abdul Rauoof.	M.W1 E. Raja Rao. M.W2 U. Rama Rao.

Documents marked for the Workmen :

Ex. W1 Minutes of the Conciliation Proceedings held under Sec. 12(4) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in the Office of the Regional Labour Commissioner (C) Hyderabad on 11-1-83 in the Strike Notice No. APCMS/GDR/250/82 dated 30-10-82 served by the Vice President, Andhra Pradesh Colliery Mazdoor Sangh on the executive Director, Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Godavari Khani over a charter of 15 demands.

Ex. W2 Failure of conciliation report dt. 25-1-83.

Documents marked for the Management :

Ex. M1 Photostat copy of the letter dt. 1-3-85 addressed to V. Gopala Sastry, Dy. Chief Personnel Manager, Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Godavari-Khani (A.P.) by the Chief Personnel Manager (IR) Central Coal fields Ltd., Darbhanga House, Ranchi with regard to Machine Mining Operators-Dresses/Uniforms, Washing Allowance and dust allowance.

Ex. M2 National Coal Wage Agreement III.

Ex. M3 With reference to dust allowance at page 14 of Ex.M2.

Ex. M4 Standardisation committee at page 21 of Ex. M2

Ex. M-5 Letter dated 1-3-85 addressed to V. Gopala Sastry Dy. Chief Personnel Manager, S.C. Company Ltd. Godavarikhani by the Chief Personnel Manager (IR) Central Coal Fields Limited, Dharbhanga House, Ranchi with regard to Machine Mining Operators Dress/Uniforms/Washing Allowance and dust allowance.

J. VENUGOPALA RAO, Industrial Tribunal
[No. I-2201129/83-D. III (B)]
V.K. SHARMA. Desh Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 जून, 1986

का.आ. 2532.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि लोक-हित में ऐसा अधिनियम है कि जनजिल तेल (कच्चा तेल), भोटर और विमानन स्प्रिट, जीजल तेल, मिट्टी का तेल, ईधन तेल, विविध हाइड्रोजन तेल और उनके मिश्रण, जिनमें सिर्पेटिक ईधन, स्नेहक तेल और इसी प्रकार के तेल शामिल हैं, के निर्माण या उत्पादन में लगे उद्योग में सेवावालों को जो औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की अधिनियम 26 में शामिल है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोकोपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया जाना चाहिए;

अतः, अब औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (५) के उप-खण्ड (vi) धारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छ: मास की कालाबंधि के लिए लोकोपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[संख्या एस-11017/2/84-डी-१ (८)]

पाणि भूषण, लब्ध निवार

New Delhi, the 30th June, 1986

S.O. 2532.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the services in the industry engaged in the manufacture or production of mineral oil (crude) motor and aviation spirit, diesel oil, kerosene oil, fuel oil, diverse hydrocarbon oils and their blends including synthetic fuels lubricating oils and the like, which are covered by entry 26 in the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months.

[F. No. S-11017/2/84-D. I(A)]
SHASHI BHUSHAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 4 जुलाई, 1986

का.आ. 2533.—ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के प्रत्युत्तर में, केन्द्रीय सरकार धारा 33-A के तहित डिवीजनल मनेजर (दूरभाष) नागपुर के प्रबंधतान से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों के बिल्ड की गई विकायातों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-6-८६ को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 4th July, 1986

S.O. 2533.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur (MP) in respect of a complaint u/s. 33-A of the said Act filed by Shri Ramesh Ramji Dahiwale and others against the management of District Manager (Telephones) Nagpur which was received by the Central Government on the 18th June, 1986.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(A)(1)/1979

(Arising out of Reference No. 49 of 1978)

PARTIES :

Ramesh Ramjee Dahiwale,
Maniram Dayaram Mohad,
Mahadeo Laxman Raut,
Laxman Ratan Kangaley,
Gulab Kanobaji Holey,
Motiram Randurang and
Vasudeo Raghunath

C/o Late Shri N. H. Kumbhare, Advocate, Hardas Nagar,
Kamptee, Distt. Nagpur (MS) ...Complainants

Versus

The District Manager (Telephones)

Nagpur (M.S.) ...Non applicant Opposite-Party.

APPEARANCES :

For Complainants—Shri H. C. Rishi, Advocate.

For Opposite Party—Shri Ramesh Darda, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Telephones DISTRICT : Nagpur (M.S.)

AWARD

Dated : June 10, 1986

This is a complaint under Sec. 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter called the Act) by the above named complainants.

2. The non-controversial facts of the case are that the complainants were working as casual labourers under the Asstt. Engineer (Cables) and their work consisted of laying of

cables and all work connected therewith including earth work. That on 31st May 1979 Shri Nasare, Assistant Engineer, informed the seven complainants about the damage cables and further said that they have deliberately damaged the cables. That on 1st June 1979 they were not allowed to continue work with the opposite party and their names were removed from the muster roll. It is further admitted that they were neither paid one month's wages nor this Tribunal was moved for approving the action taken by them. They were neither charge-sheeted nor an enquiry was held against them.

3. The case of the complainants further is that removal of complainants in this manner is against the Standing Orders and also in violation of principle of natural justice. That since the dispute is pending before this Hon'ble Tribunal regarding the revision of wages payable to the category to which the complainants belong this Hon'ble Tribunal is competent to entertain and adjudicate upon the complaints. The complainants are therefore entitled to relief of reinstatement with back wages.

4. The case of the opposite party/Non-applicant is that the Assistant Engineer (Cables) came to know about the damage cables hence he made an enquiry and found the complainant guilty of damage of those cables which resulted in the disconnection of about 1200 telephones connections. The complainants could not give satisfactory explanation for the damage therefore he removed them from work with effect from 1-6-1979 as they were guilty of having damaged the telephone cables. That complainants were casual mazdoors and not regular employees hence there was no question of one month's wages or approval or serving charge-sheet and holding a regular departmental enquiry.

5. There was no dispute pending before this Hon'ble Tribunal regarding the matter involved in the present complaint. The application is, therefore, liable to be dismissed.

6. My learned predecessor framed the following issues which with my reasons and findings are as under :—

ISSUES

1. Whether this application is maintainable under Sec. 33-A of the I.D. Act?
2. Whether the termination of the services of the applicants with effect from 1-6-1979 by the management is justified?
3. Relief and costs?

Findings with reasons :

7. Issue No. 1 :—In this regard on behalf of the complainant an Award dated 6th October, 1980 of this Tribunal passed in case Reference No. CGIT/LC/LR(R)(40)/1978 and judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay Nagpur Bench, Nagpur in Writ Petition No. 1584/81 and 3121/81 dated 12-8-1981 are relied on. Government of India in exercise of powers conferred under Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the I.D. Act had referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide its order dated 3rd August, 1978 which was the subject matter of the award in the above reference and the writ petition :—

"Whether the following demands of the casual workman of the Nagpur Telephone District, employed under the District Manager, Telephones, Nagpur are justified?

- (a) Regularisation of services after completion of 240 days work in a period of twelve calendar months, and
- (b) Increase in wages on the basis of the nature of their work.

If so, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled and from what date?"

8. It is admitted that the services of the complainants were dispensed with with effect from 1-6-1979 when the reference referred to above was pending before this Tribunal.

9. From the above, it is crystal clear that the services of the complainants were dispensed with when a reference of an industrial dispute was pending before this Tribunal, for adjudication.

10. On behalf of the management (Non-applicant) it has been contended firstly that the complainants were not directly parties to the reference as has been admitted by Ramesh Ramji Dahiwale (W.W.1). Therefore Sec. 33 of the Act has no application. Secondly it has no application because their removal from service was not subject matter of reference or connected with them. I have gone through the statement of Ramesh Ramji Dahiwale and the Award and also the judgment in the writ petition and I find that the reference was made by the Central Government on a dispute raised by the working President Nagpur Telephones Casual Labour Union. So perhaps what he means to say is that he was not a direct party to the industrial dispute. The industrial dispute was raised by the Union of all the casual labourers numbering 150 and retrenchment of 30 regular workmen. Therefore it cannot be said that these workmen were not party to the industrial dispute.

11. As for the next contention of the management Non-application I find that Sub-section (2) of Sec. 33 is applicable to the present complaint which for the sake of convenience is being reproduced below :—

"(2) During the pendency of any such proceeding in respect of an industrial dispute, the employer may, in accordance with the standing orders applicable to a workman concerned in such dispute (or, where there are no such standing orders, in accordance with the terms of the contract, whether express or implied, between him and the workman), —

- (a) alter, in regard to any matter not connected with the dispute, the conditions of service applicable to that workman immediately before the commencement of such proceeding; or
- (b) for any misconduct not connected with the dispute, discharge or punish, whether by dismissal or otherwise, that workman :

Provided that no such workman shall be discharged or dismissed, unless he has been paid wages for one month and an application has been made by the employer to the authority before which the proceeding is pending for approval of the action taken by the employer."

From the above it is crystal clear that during the pendency of any such proceedings in respect of any industrial dispute the employer in accordance with the Standing Orders or contract may alter, in regard to any matter not connected with the dispute, the condition of service or may discharge or punish whether by dismissal or otherwise for any misconduct not connected with the dispute. But there is a proviso also that no such workman shall be discharged or dismissed unless (i) he has been paid wages for one month & (ii) an application has been made by the employer to the authority before which the proceedings are pending for approval of the action taken by the employer. Admittedly, none of these two conditions have been fulfilled in the instant case. Thus the opposite party have committed breach of Sub-section (2) of Sec. 33 and as such provision of Section 33-A of the Act came into operation. On a complaint this Tribunal is authorised to adjudicate upon it as if it were a dispute referred to or pending before it, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and shall submit his or its award to the appropriate Government.

12. I thus find that this application under Sec. 33-A of the I.D. Act is maintainable and I hold and decide this issue accordingly.

13. Issues nos. 2 and 3.—On perusal of the award in Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(40)/1978 I find that the learned Presiding Officer had passed the award in favour of the casual workmen for regularisation of their services and ordered that they are entitled to get the same pay as has been paid to the regular workmen. This award was upheld in the writ petition by the Bombay High Court Nagpur Bench. But instead of regularisation opposite party retrenched them

alleging misconduct against them. In the course of enquiry in this Tribunal opposite party management sought permission to lead evidence to prove the misconduct which was accorded by my learned predecessor. Parties have led evidence before this Tribunal.

14. On behalf of the Opposite Party only Dada Duryodhan Bhimte the then Junior Engineer (Cables) and Shri Kanare (M.W.2) the then Asstt. Engineer (Cables) have been examined and certain documents relied on. On the other hand, Ramesh Ramji Dahiwale has been examined on behalf of the complainants.

15. According to Shri Kanare he was ordered by the Asstt. Engineer (Cables) Shri Nasare to enquire about the cable break down on 30th May 1979. He got the trenches open and found that the cable had been damaged by the pick axe. On subsequent occasion he again discovered that the cables were freshly damaged. The seven complainants were entrusted with the job of digging the trenches. In cross-examination he admitted that he had no held any enquiry against the seven complainants. He had merely traced out the fault. He further stated that the fault developed in the line is the usual feature and there were 300 workers who may be entrusted with this work. Ex. M-1 is the carbon copy of the report which he had submitted. I have gone through the report Ex.M|1 and I find that it is based on suspicion alone. He did not find any specific evidence of proof against the complainants. The complainants each were to dig 20ft. of trenches while the fault was found beyond 200 ft. Thus these seven workmen would be found responsible only for distance of about 140 ft. and not for the fault found beyond 200 ft. At one place in his report Ex.M|1 he says that the newly laid cables of 54—20 was taken from the up position of the water pipe which was not as per the standard. At another place he says that this fault might have been developed due to recent excavation of 75 to 90 ft. digging at the other end of the bridge. In the end he says that the decision taken by you in removing these seven labourers whose names are below mentioned is genuine & unless the main culprit is found they should not be taken on duty. He further says similarly there are number of carelessness on the part of Badri Prasad against whom disciplinary action under rule be commenced. This fault of Badri Prasad, S.I. is further strengthened by the statement of Shri D.D. Bhimte when he says that it was found that 200 ft length cable were put in were below sub-standard classification. This was done by the S.I. Shri Chauhan. The seven complainants when asked they denied that had done the damages. He further admitted that when the rains started these faults were noticed. He found that the conduct or between earth and cable never had done faulty due to low insulation or improper insulation. He further in his cross-examination says that he has not found anyone specific guilty of any charge. The seven persons have been held responsible for the damage. In his cross-examination he frankly admitted that none of the persons or the witnesses who were responsible in finding the fault were examined in the enquiry and no charge-sheet was given to any of these applicants. However R.P. Chauhan was charge-sheeted and enquiry was held against him.

16. On the other hand, Ramesh Ramji Dahiwale (W.W.1) has denied on oath that he or his colleagues were responsible for the fault. He has also stated that they had not worked in the area where the fault was found. He has also stated that they were retrenched without domestic enquiry, notice or compensation. These facts are also not disputed by the Opposite Party.

17. Looking to the above evidence I am of the opinion that the alleged misconduct is not proved against the complainants. Therefore their retrenchment is illegal and improper. Retrenchment was also contrary to the provisions of Sub-section (2) of Sec. 33 as well as Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act. Therefore they are entitled to be reinstated with 50 per cent of wages and other ancillary reliefs with effect from 1-6-1979 and with continuity of service since 1-6-1979. I answer Issues nos. 2 & 3 accordingly. No order as to costs.

V. S. YADAV, Presiding Officer
[No. L-42025/C3/86-D.ICT(B)]

10th July, 1986

का. आ. 2534.—आर्योगिक विवाद मर्गीन्यम, 1947 (1947 पा. 14) का घारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, डिप्टी परसास्त मनेजर, एयर इंडिया, नई दिल्ली के प्रबंधतात्व से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिल्ट आर्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार आर्योगिक अधिकारण, नई दिल्ली के पंचायत करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार 11 जून 1986 को प्रकाशित करती है, जो

S.O. 2534.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Deputy Personnel Manager, Air India, New Delhi and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. KALRA, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
NEW DELHI
I.D. No. 26/84

In the matter of dispute

BETWEEN

Shri Surjan Singh s/o Shri Ram Mehar,
aged about 31 years, r/o Vill. and P.O. Badli,
Delhi-42.

Versus
The Deputy Personnel Manager,
Air India, M-Block,
Connaught Place,
New Delhi.

APPEARANCES:

Shri Amarjit Singh Advocate for workman.
Shdi Jog Singh for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide notification No. L-11012(6)83-D.I(B) dated 12th March, 1984 has referred the following Industrial Dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

“Whether the action of the management of Air India, New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Surjan Singh casual workman with effect from 19-3-80 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”

2. The workman in his statement of claim has stated that he joined service with the respondent as a casual labour on 3-6-76 and worked upto 28-4-77. He had put in 330 days and as such was entitled to be confirmed after having put in more than 240 days but this was not done. The workman again worked with the respondent from 24-8-78 to 19-2-79 but he was not confirmed. He again worked with the respondent from 21st September, 1979 to 19th March, 1980 but he was not confirmed even then. Thereafter he filed a statement of claim before the Conciliation Officer (Central) and the Management filed its reply. During the conciliation proceedings it was decided that the Management shall appoint him and in view of services already put in by him he would be confirmed. Then he approached the Management to provide him duty but the Management refused to do so. It is alleged that the termination of his service is arbitrary and against the principles of natural justice. Hence he has sought reinstatement with continuity of service and full back-wages.

3. The Management in its written statement submitted that the workman is guilty of laches as he had taken recourse to the present proceedings after a lapse of four years. The period of employment of the workman were admitted but it was maintained that on each of the three occasions the workman was employed on casual basis and every time it was fresh employment and was not in continuation of previous service. As the workman had not put in continuous service of 240 days in the preceding 12 calendar months he was not entitled to receive any compensation nor the Management obliged to offer the same. It was denied that the Management had given any assurance before the Conciliation Officer that the workman would be appointed on permanent/regular basis.

4. From the Pleadings of the parties it is not disputed that the workman had worked with the respondent during the following periods as a casual labour.

- (1) 3.6.76 to 28.4.77
- (2) 24.8.78 to 19.2.79
- (3) 21.9.79 to 19.3.80.

The short question that falls for determination in this case is whether or not the workman had completed continuous service of 240 days as stipulated in section 25-B (2) (a). The contention of the Ld. representative Shri Amarjit Singh for the workman is that during the period from 3-6-76 to 28-4-77 the workman had completed continuous service of more than 240 days and, therefore, he qualified for compensation under section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) and as the provisions of section 25-F have not been complied with, the retrenchment of the workman is illegal and liable to be set aside. Shri Jog Singh appearing for the Management submitted that the continuous service of 240 days has to be during a period of 12 calendar months prior to 19-3-80 the alleged date of termination of the workman and not during any 12 calendar months as contended by the Ld. representative of the workman. For convenience of reference section 25-B is reproduced below:—

"25-B Definition of continuous service.—For the purpose of this Chapter,—

- (1) a workman shall be said to be in continuous service for a period if he is, for that period in uninterrupted service, including service which may be interrupted on account of sickness of authorised leave or an accident or a strike which is not due to any fault on the part of the workmen ;
- (2) where a workman is not in continuous service within the meaning of clause (1) for a period of one year or six months, he shall be deemed to be in continuous service under an employer—
 - (a) for a period of one year, if the workman, during the period of twelve calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made, has actually worked under the employer for not less than—
 - (i) one hundred and ninety days in the case of a workman employed below ground in a mine; and
 - (ii) two hundred and forty days in any other case;
 - (b) for a period of six months, if the workman, during a period of six calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made, has actually worked under the employer for not less than—
 - (i) ninety-five days, in the case of a workman employed below ground in a mine; and
 - (ii) one hundred and twenty days, in any other case.

5. A bare reading of the section 25-B of the Act leaves no manner of doubt that the continuous service of 240 days has to be during a period of 12 calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made and in this case the relevant date is 19-3-80. As the workman had not completed 240 days of continuous service in the 12 calendar months preceding 19-3-80, he was not entitled to any compensation and no fault can be found with the order of his termination. If any authority is required, reliance may be placed on Employers in relation to the **Digwadhi Colliery Vs. Their workmen AIR 1966 Supreme Court, 75**. I have also gone through the document Ex M. which shows the stand taken by the Management before the Conciliation officer and it does not indicate that the Management had agreed to employ the workman on regular basis. No other evidence has been produced by the workman in support of his contention and the same is not proved. Hence it is held that the action of the Air India, New Delhi in terminating the services of Suraj Singh casual workman w.e.f. 19-3-80 is justified and he is not entitled to any relief. No order as to costs.

Further ordered that the requisite number of copies of this award may be forwarded to the Central Government for necessary action at their end.

G.S. KALRA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-11012/6/83-D. II (B)]

का.पा. 2535.—शैशोपिक विवाद प्रधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कल्टोनमेंट एक्जी-ब्यूटिव आफिसर के प्रबंधतात्व से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच धनबाद में, निविष्ट शैशोपिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार शैशोपिक प्रधिनायण, धनबाद न. 2 के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17 जून 1986 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 2535.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad No. 2, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cantonment Executive Officer and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 17th June, 1986.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 83 of 1986

In the matter of an industrial disputes under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Cantonment Executive Officer and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : None.

On behalf of the employers : None

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Defence

Dated, Dhanbad, the 12th June, 1986

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-13012/2/85-D. II (B), dated, the 29th January, 1986.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Cantonment Board Ramgarh Cantt., P.O. Ramgarh, Dist. Hazaribagh in denying reinstatement to Shri Brahamdeo Mahato, Chowkidar after the judgement of Sessions Judge, Hazaribagh acquitting him of Criminal charge is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

In spite of notice the concerned workman did not appear and file his W.S. However on 6-6-86 a Regd. letter was received from the concerned workman praying that the proceeding be dropped as the industrial dispute referred for adjudication has already been settled between him and the employers.

As the dispute in reference has been settled out the Court and the concerned workman does not intend to proceed in the reference, a 'No dispute' Award is Passed in the case.

I.N. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-13012/2/85-D. II (B)]

Dated : 12-6-1986.

HARI SINGH, Desk Officer